



THE TIMES Tomorrow

The odd couple
Lloyd Webber brings
Melvyn Bragg's novel,
The Hired Man, to
the West End



Lese-majesté
Roger Scruton on
the temerity of trying
to bring Scargill
to court

Peacock season
Bright colours are
in store for men
this autumn

Game plan
Can future Olympics be
saved from boycotts?

Portfolio

When a friend gave Mr Jack Warner, a retired clerical worker, of Falmouth Road, Southwark, London, a Portfolio card, he passed it on to his wife, as he already had one. On Saturday, his wife's card won a dividend in the £2,000 daily Times Portfolio competition - and so did his own. The couple took two-thirds of the dividend, the other third going to Mr Frank Dwyer, of Island Wall, Whistable, Kent.

The £20,000 weekly Times Portfolio winner is a retired consultant anaesthetist. Dr David Dangefield of Broughty Ferry, Dundee, was relieved that he was published in the full weekly list on Saturday as Dr Dangefield, a regular reader of the *Times*, had missed copies of the *Times* because of a fire in the paper's printing works last week. Today's list, page 18, how to play, pack page.

Gromyko at E Berlin celebrations

Differences between East Germany and the Soviet Union were played down when Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, attended the thirty-fifth anniversary celebrations of the East German state in Berlin. But Moscow continued to "underline the threat posed by West Germany," Page 6.

Market call

Mr Jeffrey Knight, the London Stock Exchange's chief executive, has called for stock markets in the EEC to link to one another. Page 15.

Airliner alert

Two Norwegian fighters were scrambled to stop an American airliner carrying 200 passengers and five hundred miles off course from crossing into Soviet air space. Page 8.

Fire kills five

A woman and four children were killed in a fire in Nottingham when they were trapped in the third story of their terraced house. Page 2.

Grand finale

The race to become world champion hotted up when Alain Prost won the European grand prix, the penultimate event, to close the gap on his team-mate Niki Lauda. Page 20.

Masterstroke

Sandy Lyle kept his nerve, the Lancome Trophy and a £25,000 cheque by beating Severiano Ballesteros in a sudden death finish in Paris. Page 21.

Leader page 15
Letters: On unemployment, from Sir Philip Goodhart, MP, disaster reader, from Professor F. W. Singer and Dr J. Wood-Lindow Moss body, from Dr J. Taylor.

Leading articles: Airlines; East Germans; Chatsworth drawings. Obituary, page 16

Leonard Rossiter

Classified, pages 23-26

Le crème de la crème, educational and university appointments.

Features, pages 12-14

Blighted hope in the inner cities; generating new ideas for a Cabinet gone stale; a post-season Cornish reverie. Spectrum: a pit village sent by the coal strike. Monday Page 26. Peter Townshend's crusade to beat drug addiction.

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Runcie challenges Tories' handling of miners' strike

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has delivered an outspoken challenge to the Government's handling of the miners' strike and to its economic policies in general.

Asked: "How long can we wait for jam tomorrow?" he denounced as unprecedented levels of unemployment, despair and poverty in the community, "inequitable sacrifices and those who 'treat people as scum in speech'".

He was speaking to *The Times* after the Church of England's senior bishops had met in London under his chairmanship, and his remarks are thought to reflect the tone of their discussions.

On Saturday the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Monteith, who holds the key "social responsibility" chairmanship in the Church, condemned the Government's politics of confrontation and said that the miners' strike was motivated by the understandable fear of the future.

Meanwhile the Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, yesterday described his attempts to sway the Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Peter Walker, as almost a "dialogue of the deaf".

Mr Walker had asked the bishop, as one who had studied Marxist theory, to declare whether Mr Arthur Scargill was bent on a political crusade to undermine democracy. The bishop disclosed that he had a private meeting with Mr Walker on Wednesday.

The indications are that most senior bishops wish to see the Church take a high profile in present political controversy, in spite of the considerable risks. A relatively small number, perhaps no more than half a dozen diocesan bishops of the 44, believe that the Church should either support the Government or keep silent.

In his interview with *The Times*, Dr Runcie called in higher pay and the recovery of national pride were self-evidently worth aiming for. Anger, fear, a sense of injustice and violence were damaging to the fabric of the nation. Dr Runcie said.

He condemned violent picketing, but spread the blame for it wider than the miners. "In a society where there is felt to be unfairness, or in a society where things matter more than people, or where there is a lack of meaning, or responsibility or fulfilment to life, it comes out in this awful cancer of violence."

People were being desensitized to violence, Dr Runcie said. Violent language distorted the truth, poisoned the atmosphere and inflamed passion. "Abuse, the cheap imputation of the worst possible motives, treating people as scum in speech, all this pumping vituperation into the atmosphere has a deep effect

Jobless issue set to widen Tory divide

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The long-standing Conservative disagreements over unemployment last night threatened to blight this week's Tory conference at Brighton.

After a weekend of colourful conflict, with the Prime Minister calling some of her critics "crackers", Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said yesterday that it was not enough just to care about the unemployed.

He said: "I and the Prime Minister are as concerned as Mr Pym and Mr (sic) Gilmore and all those others. The question is not how concerned one is, but whether there are better ways of dealing with the problem."

He said in a radio interview on the BBC radio programme *The World, this Weekend*: "Don't think that it's all black in this country; there are a quarter of a million people more in work at this time than there were 12 months ago."

But the Prime Minister's concern about unemployment and its potential political consequences for the Conservative Party, have undoubtedly stimulated the appointment of Mr David Young as one of the Cabinet's own job creation expert.

The Cabinet Office announced on Saturday night that Mr Young, Minister without Portfolio, former chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, would head a special Enterprise Unit designed to promote employment opportunities.

Mr Young said in another radio interview yesterday that

Horses lure Queen to bluegrass country

From Nicholas Ashford, Lexington, Kentucky

The Queen began a week's holiday in the United States yesterday amid the rolling hills of Kentucky, a state famous for its bourbon whiskey, bluegrass music, fried chicken and horses.

It is horses rather than the promise of mint juleps or Colonel Sanders' finger-licking chicken pieces, which has brought the Queen to this gently undulating land.

Kentucky's spring-fed Bluegrass region is unmatched anywhere on Earth for the nurturing of fine bloodstock. Within its 1,000 square miles are congregated some 300 horse farms where at any one time up to 20,000 thoroughbreds, standard-breds and show animals may be found grazing on placid meadows divided by miles of white plank fences.

For the next five days the

Queen will be staying privately with one of Kentucky's leading horsebreeders, Mr and Mrs William Parish.

The Parishes have a farm just outside the historic city of Lexington. Mr Parish, who is 45, is vice-president of the Jockey Club of the United States and heir to a Texas oil fortune. His wife, Sarah, is a DuPont heiress. They are in the parlance of Kentucky's aristocracy, "old money" and therefore quite suitable to play host to the Queen.

Mr Parish, who is described as "quiet-spoken, not one of your brash oil types", first met the Queen at a polo match at Windsor in 1973. He has played polo several times with the Prince of Wales. The Queen will spend the first three days of her stay in Kentucky visiting stud farms and talking bloodstock with people who share her passion for horses.

She is staying less than an hour's drive away from Louis

ville, where President Reagan and Mr Walter Mondale were due to hold their first presidential debate late last night. The Queen would not be seeing either candidate because, an official explained, her visit is purely a private one.

The farms she will visit - Canebrake, Claiborne and Spendthrift - are far larger than any stud farms in England. Each covers more than 2,500 acres and contains about 40 stallions. The National Stud at Newmarket, the biggest in Britain, has six stallions on 500 acres.

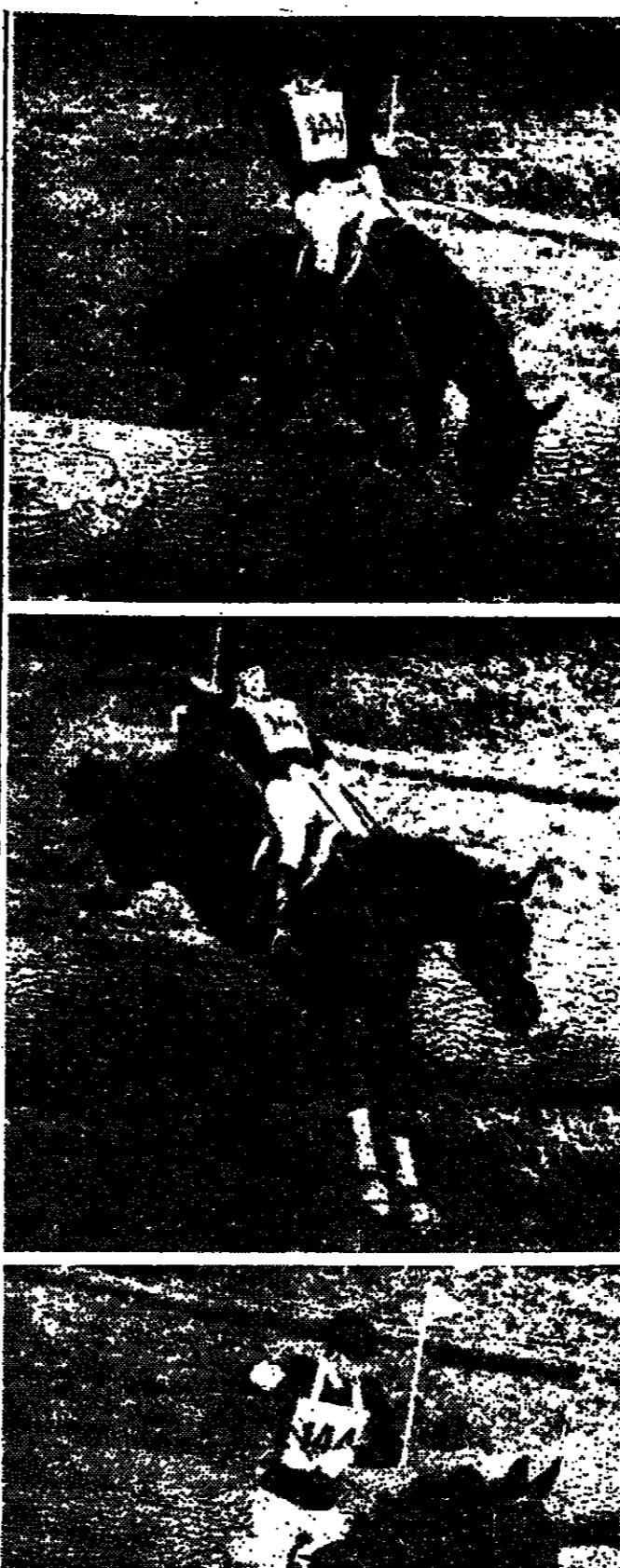
The Queen has kept a mare in stud in Kentucky for past 20 years. The normal pattern is to

leave a mare here for two years and then bring the mare and her progeny back to England.

On Thursday the Queen will join the landed gentry of Kentucky for a day at the races at Keeneland race course. There she will present the Queen Elizabeth II Challenge Cup to the winner of a one-mile 110 yard race for three-year-old fillies, the one public function during her stay in the United States. The race carries a \$100,000 (£80,600) purse.

From Kentucky, the Queen will fly to Wyoming, where she will spend three days at a polo ranch owned by the Wallop family. Senator Malcolm Wallop is the senior Republican Senator from Wyoming. His sister, Jean, is the wife of Lord Porchester, The Queen's racing manager.

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Acas in fresh pit peace moves

By Paul Rondledge
and Glen Allan

The miners' strike goes into its thirty-first week today with fresh attempts by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to bring the warring parties together but little prospect of an early end to the conflict.

However, the threat of a walkout by pit deputies that would have brought the industry to a halt has been averted, temporarily at least.

Leaders of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfitters men, Mr Ian McGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, for 90 minutes in Doncaster yesterday and agreed to sponsor a new peace initiative under the auspices of Lambeth Palace staff, and transcripts were checked against each other afterwards.

The archbishop's word were carefully considered, and he had prepared extensive notes from which he sometimes read directly. Tape recordings were made by *The Times* and by Lambeth Palace staff, and transcripts were checked against each other afterwards.

Asked what would follow if there was no change of course, Dr Runcie replied: "Bitterness and anger will spread especially if power supplies are affected. We shall all suffer economically, and the divisions will take generations to heal... there is a danger there will be in increased authoritarian kind of government, either from the right or the left."

He began the interview by saying: "Archbishops should stick to principles", and ended by saying that he wanted to avoid simplistic statements, but as a Christian you have go to speak for those who are suffering most".

The interview adds the archbishop's full weight to the Church's unprecedented intervention in the political arena, and comes on the eve of the conference of the Conservative Party, once a traditional ally of the miners.

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Report on Ronan Point 'altered'

By Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent

A paragraph describing the strength of the Ronan Point's structural walls as being comparable only to "the glass in a good window" was deleted from a public inquiry report by a government official, an expert on the tower block has claimed.

The passage was written by Professor Sir Alfred Pugsley, who contributed the section on structure to the report of the inquiry into the collapse of the 22-storey building in 1968.

Mr Sam Webb, an architect who has prepared a report on the defects of the tower, says the paragraph was removed against Sir Alfred's wishes.

Mr Webb will submit his allegations to Newham Council in east London tomorrow when it meets to discuss the block and five others in the borough built to a similar design.

Mr Webb alleges that Sir Alfred's contribution to the report was deliberately toned down to avoid public alarm and to conceal the extent of the faults discovered in the block.

After a gas explosion caused the partial collapse of Ronan Point killing five people, more than £100m was spent strengthening 567 blocks containing 28,700 flats throughout Britain.

Last week the Department of the Environment said it had no list of all those blocks, even though the Ministry of Housing issued the figures which were published in May 1979.

New evidence of faults in the crucial H2 joint at Ronan Point has led to calls for new structural surveys to be undertaken on all the blocks which were repaired. Two other London councils ordered tests on some of their Taylor Woodrow Anglian blocks last week.

Mr Webb said yesterday: "A new list must be drawn up immediately so that surveys may be conducted. It is a matter of extreme urgency, people's lives are at risk."

"A terrible mistake has been made. But it has been suppressed by every means possible over a very long period of time. The force of gravity cannot be altered by fine legal phrases, just as the advisers of King Canute could advise him to stop the tide."

Mr Webb said Sir Alfred dammed Ronan Point on the grounds of wind, load-bearing capability, fire and stress. But to speed up the findings, the inquiry concerned itself only with the cause of the explosion, the structural parts of Ronan Point, and recommendations.

Mr Webb said: "It omitted to ask the originator of the (Larsen Nielsen system, under licence to Taylor Woodrow Anglian) to give evidence or say why it was rarely used above six storeys in Denmark, where

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Electricity group to oppose price surcharge to pay for pit strike

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Government plans to recoup the cost of the miners' strike on power generation, so far more than £500m, and rising at a rate of more than £25m a week, through a power price surcharge.

Mr John Hatch, the council's chairman, launching its annual report published today, said: "There is no justification whatsoever for electricity consumers to carry on subsidizing the coal industry. The electricity industry has for too long been paying too much for the UK coal it uses."

The outcome of the current dispute between the National Coal Board and some of its employees will have long-term implications for the price of coal. Coal is used to generate electricity and expensive coal means unnecessarily high electricity bills for household consumers and industry."

The Central Electricity Generating Board has said that the extra cost of generating more power from oil cannot be fully calculated until after the end of the miners' strike and the Electricity Council has already made it clear that it would prefer to be given a three-year financial target of 2 per cent return on assets. This would enable it to keep price increases below the inflation rate.

However, the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, whose members control the power stations and the operation of the national grid, has calculated that electricity prices would rise by between 20 and 30 per cent next year if the industry has to bear the cost of the miners' strike.

The association has written to Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, suggesting that the costs of the dispute should be borne by the nation "through the appropriate use of the Government's own financial resources".

Miners in praise of Soviet life

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet press has quoted several of the striking miners now on holiday in the Soviet Union as praising the Soviet system and thanking Moscow for its support during the strike. The miners, mostly from Yorkshire, said police and judicial impartiality in Britain was a myth.

Komsomolskaya Pravda yesterday carried an interview with Mr Thomas Appleyard, a Yorkshire miner, at Pitsunda on the Black Sea. Last week, a group of 150 miners and their families flew to Pitsunda for a two-and-a-half-week holiday at the Russians' expense.

Mr Appleyard and his wife, Mary, who have been to Russia before, told Komsomolskaya Pravda they were enraptured by the Soviet Union.

The paper quoted Mr and Mrs Appleyard as saying the contrast between Russia and Yorkshire was difficult to grasp: "It is such happiness to be here after what we've been through there."

The group leaders, Mr Derek Reeves and Mr John Thompson, told the paper that their illusions of police and court impartiality had been shattered by the strike.

• Fed up with being assaulted and having his car damaged, a working miner, Mr Brian Stokes, aged 29, of Stoke-on-Trent, plans to break his union's overtime ban this week as a protest.

• Conservative MPs have criticized a decision to send harvest festival gifts to striking miners and their families. Mr John Wells, MP for Maidstone, Kent, said: "It would be a misappropriation of people's offerings".

Spectrum, page 12

Woman and 4 children killed in home fire

A mother and four children died in a burning house in Scunthorpe yesterday, but in Scunthorpe two sleeping babies escaped after an explosion wrecked a block of terraced houses in West Wales, six buildings were damaged in a blast, believed to have been caused by a fractured gas main, in the seaside resort of Saundersfoot.

In Nottingham, the fire swept through a three-storey terraced house in Waterloo Promenade, Radford, the home of two sisters and their six children.

Neighbours made several rescue attempts but were unable to help the victims, who were trapped at the top of the house. They watched as the children screamed and banged frantically on the windows while flames roared through the building.

One of the women threw her child 20ft to the ground from an upstairs window, and then jumped herself. Both were badly injured. Another child was rescued by a neighbour.

The dead were named as Mrs Vanda Urbacz aged 23, and her sons Julian, aged two weeks, James, aged two, and Cornell, aged eight. Her nephew, Christopher Urbacz, aged eight, also died.

In Scunthorpe, Matthew Smith, aged six months, was plucked unharmed from heaps of debris by his mother, who was blown yards through the air by the blast.

Mrs Sharon Smith, aged 23,

Miners and board in fresh moves

Continued from page 1

This Weekend Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said: "I think it is difficult to see just how such a proposal could be made compatible with the board's statutory obligations".

Referring to remarks made by Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM general secretary, earlier on the same programme, Mr Tebbit said: "Mr Heathfield does seem to have changed the position of the NUM in that he seemed willing to accept that there would be closures of uneconomic pits through some machinery or other."

Mr Heathfield said later: "We would obviously not be willing to sign an agreement that gave the employer authority to close pits ad infinitum."

Scottish left advances

The Labour left is set to make impressive gains in Scotland when MPs come up for reselection in December. The advance will be largely bloodless as party stalwarts follow the example of Mr Gregor MacKenzie, MP for Rotherham, and retire from politics.

Mr James White, who won Glasgow Pollok for Labour in 1970, said yesterday that he was standing down.

Mr Ian Campbell, who has held Dumbarton since 1970, could stand again as an independent.

Other eminent Labour members in Scotland who have been facing increasing opposition from the left and are likely to stand down are Mr Hugh Brown in Glasgow Provan; Mr William Hamilton in Fife Central; and Mr Harry Gourlay of Kirkcaldy.

Mr Campbell, who has held Dumbarton since 1970, could stand again as an independent.

The Government wants to scrap them at the same time as the Greater London Council. The councils intend to issue the statement and report during the Conservative conference this week.

Mr Norman Flynn and Mr Steven Leach, who compiled the report, say that the replacement authorities are likely to be "bogged down" by local rivalries and dominated by officials, instead of elected councillors.

'Shambles' if councils abolished

Continued from page 1

Abolition of seven large councils will encourage regional offices of ministries to usurp their powers, a research report claims. The strategic decisions of the seven councils will be delayed by squabbling among smaller authorities that are supposed to take over their tasks, it adds.

The report, from the Institute of Local Government Studies at Birmingham University, was commissioned by the six metropolitan county councils that ministers want to abolish in 18 months' time.

Greater Manchester, West Midlands, Tyne and Wear, Merseyside, and South and West Yorkshire, say in a joint statement that abolition will produce a shambles instead of the streamlining claimed by ministers.

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Ronan Point report 'altered by official'

Continued from page 1

Inhabitants of Ronan Point should have to worry also about structural stability."

That does not appear in the report.

Last night Mr Webb's allegations were given to Sir Alfred over the telephone. He did not challenge any of them, but declined to comment further.

It is likely that tomorrow night's council meeting will decide that Ronan Point should be demolished, probably by dismantling it so that the extent of its defects can be studied.

The Government's National Building Agency, now disbanded, guaranteed for 60 years the life of tower blocks built with industrialized building systems.

In his preliminary report to Newham Council, Mr Webb claims that Ronan Point never complied with the British Standard Code of Practice CP3 Chapter 4, Part V, on means of escape in case of fire, and still does not.

He said yesterday that he feared "bulldozed up, Frankenstein's monster of construction" might collapse, because of official complacency over the faults which have been proved to exist in Ronan Point and similar blocks.

Urgent search for toxic waste sites

By Ronald Faux

The Government is urgently seeking other disposal centres for toxic chemical waste after the Re-Chem plant at Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire, closes in 12 days.

The fear that there could be illegal dumping or burning was underlined recently when the Transport & General Workers' Union in Scotland warned its members working at local authority incinerators and refuse tips to be on their guard against any suspicious-looking waste.

It is feared that the lack of an incinerator able to generate the intense heat needed to dispose of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - once used in electrical insulating material - will lead to a build-up of the material.

The Re-Chem plant is understood to have a stockpile of between 70 and 200 tonnes of liquid and solid PCB waste.

In Canada there are reported to be six million litres of PCB awaiting disposal, with no plant authorized to do the work.

It is unlikely that either of the other Re-Chem plants, at Pontypool, Gwent, and Southampton, will be allowed to accept the waste for incineration because of local pressures, and the Welsh plant is already operating at full capacity.

The only other centre in Britain with acceptable equipment is understood to be the Cleanaway plant at Ellesmere Port in Cheshire.

It incinerates liquid PCBs, which formed about 63,000 of the 1.2 million gallons of liquid waste which had landed last year. About 12 per cent of the PCB waste came from Re-Chem.

Cleanaway said yesterday that it would have spare capacity next year to handle more liquid PCBs, although no approach had been made to it. "As far as we are aware there is no other plant in Britain that can safely dispose of this material if Re-Chem is not to be allowed to do the job", it said.

Tories increase their poll lead

The Conservatives have increased their opinion poll lead over Labour by two points, to 8 per cent, over the past fortnight. A Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) survey published in yesterday's *Sunday Times* gave the Conservatives 43 per cent, compared with 35 per cent for Labour, 19 per cent for the Alliance, and 3 per cent for others.

The poll suggests that the Alliance and Labour have lost one percentage point each between the Liberal assembly in Bournemouth and the middle of last week, when Labour's Blackpool conference had begun. The Tories and others each gained one point.

Eight face £10m drugs charge

A woman and seven men are due to appear in Rochdale Magistrates' Court, Essex, on a smuggling charge today in connexion with last week's £10m drugs raid on a yacht in the Crouch.

They are Sally Lynn Patricia Evansham, aged 21; Nicholas Katerina, aged 26; Gervase Edward King, aged 21; Mark Edward Jones, aged 20; Christopher Edward Jones, aged 22; and James Christopher Jones, aged 22; of Cottenham, Cambs; John George Bridger, aged 37, of Walthamstow, London.

Diver verdict

The death of Mr Iain Baker, aged 19, a Cambridge University undergraduate, who drowned while diving with members of the British Sub Aqua Club off Land's End in March, was an accident, a Penzance jury decided on Saturday.

The Times overseas selling prices

Austria 25p; Belgium 50p; Canada

Denmark 25p; France 50p; Germany 50p

Italy 50p; Japan 75p; New Zealand 50p

Norway 50p; Portugal 50p; Spain 50p

Sweden 50p; Switzerland 50p; US 75p; Yugoslavia 50p

Overseas 150p

Chicken Kiev for lunch. Views over London, the Alps, the Mediterranean.

British Rail is planning to bring back from next month the excursion trains made hugely popular by the old railway companies in the 1930s such as the nine-train excursion to Blackpool organized for Bass workers in 1896 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (our Transport Editor writes).

The excursion began in Burton-on-Trent and the photograph shows the trains waiting at Blackpool Central Station. The first is likely to be a Sunday "Roast Beef Special" from London to East Anglia and back for up to 400 people at £15 to £20 each.

The special train, including some refurbished Pullman coaches, will pull out of King's Cross at about 9.30am for Cambridge and Norwich, where it will stop for about three hours.

The Sunday lunch of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, followed by apple pie and cream, will be served during the new year. These will cost about £45 each, including dinner and hotel on Saturday night, and a tour of the west Highlands.

Other possible destinations are Ely, Lincoln, and Harrogate. Weekend trips to Scotland are planned for the new year. These will cost about £45 each, including dinner and hotel on Saturday night, and a tour of the west Highlands.

Believe it or not, a Chicken Kiev flies out of London every day on board Saudia's flight to Jeddah.

But Chicken is just one of this month's delicacies.

We're also offering Fillet of Beef Mexicaine, Prawns au Gratin, and Roast Leg of Lamb.

To find out about flight times (and what's for lunch), phone Saudia on 01-995 7777, or in Manchester on 061-833 9575.

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City orders teachers to disclose and register affiliation to Freemasons

Teachers in Leeds have been instructed by the Labour-led city council to disclose their membership of the Freemasons.

Mr Stuart Johnson, director of education, had written to 300 head teachers, informing them that school employees must state their affiliation to the clandestine society on a register to be kept at the town hall.

Leeds is the first council to have made such a move. It is insisting that its 12,000 employees, 8,000 of whom work in schools, declare membership of the masons.

Other authorities have recently adopted measures forcing masons who hold council positions to declare their affiliation. Those have been Labour and Liberal initiatives.

Controversy about the movement has mounted since the publication of Stephen Knight's book, *The Brotherhood*. It claims that Freemasons exert behind-the-scenes influence in the law, local government, and the police, and that they favour each other for appointments, promotions, and the awarding of contracts.

Cancer test could save thousands of women

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

The lives of more than 1,000 women a year could be saved by the introduction of a proper screening programme for cancer of the cervix, according to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Britain's existing screening programme, widely acknowledged to have failed badly with more than 2,000 deaths a year and the number of cases rising,

The national scheme for recalling women for regular smear tests has been scrapped, but the computerization of family practitioner committee's lists over the next decade offers the opportunity of setting up a proper system, the fund's committee on cervical screening says.

The present policy that women in the age range at risk should be screened every five years is fine, the committee says. The problem is that most of the three million tests each year are carried out on women who are pregnant or seeking contraception and are below 35, while women aged 40 and over, who are most at risk, account for few tests.

In addition, the five-year gap means women forget to go for further smear.

Computerization of the family practitioner committee's lists would allow identification of women in the right age groups and automatically call-up, offering them a choice of appointments for a test.

Dr Jack Cuzick, secretary of the fund's working party, said: "I think if every sexually active woman between 35 and 65 were screened every five years, the chance of dying of cervical cancer would be cut by at least half."

In 1982, a total of 2,121 women died of cervical cancer, 90 per cent of them aged over 40. But well organized screening programmes in countries such as Iceland, Finland, and Sweden have halved the number that develop cancer.

With the exception of stopping the population smoking, screening for cervical cancer "offers the only major proved public health measure for significantly reducing the burden of cancer today", the committee says.

Computerizing each family practitioner committee is likely to cost about £100,000 in hardware, £60,000 to £75,000 in set-up costs, and £15,000 to £17,000 a year to run, it is estimated.

Appeal for firework restrictions

The National Campaign for Firework Reform is calling for more stringent laws to reduce the number of injuries to children on Guy Fawkes night.

The campaign is being undertaken by the Government of the problems and the fireworks industry of being too profit-motivated, and blames the increase in serious injuries from 100 in 1982 to 208 last year on the ease with which children can buy fireworks.

The pressure group maintains that laws should be as strict as those of other European countries, where firework accidents have been greatly reduced, or even eradicated.

It wants the Explosives (Age of Purchase etc) Act, 1976, to be updated to raise the minimum age for buying fireworks from 16 to 18. It also wants the licence fee for shopkeepers selling fireworks to be increased from 25.

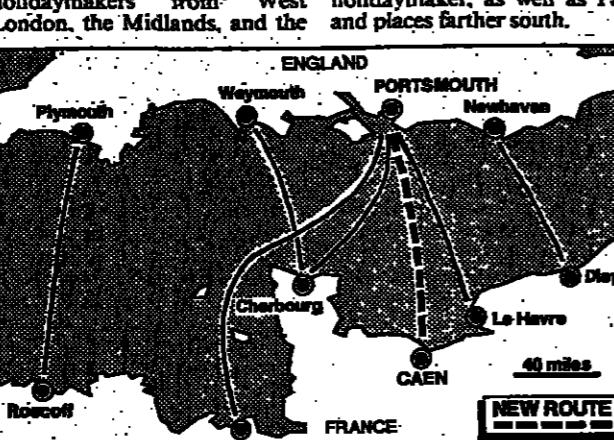
The campaign group particularly wants the "banger" to be phased out.

New cross-Channel route to Normandy

The first new cross-channel ferry route for some years will open between Portsmouth and Caen, on the north Normandy coast, in 18 months' time, it was announced yesterday.

It will be operated by France's Brittany Ferries, which already runs between Portsmouth and St. Malo, and Plymouth and Roscoff.

It plans to operate six sailings a day on a route, running roughly parallel to the present Portsmouth-Lc Havre route of P & O and Townsend Thoresen, which will give good access to Paris and the South of France to holidaymakers from West London, the Midlands, and places further south.



Sunday trading campaign intensifies

The issue of whether shops should be allowed to open on Sundays has resurfaced after it was disclosed last week that a Home Office committee of inquiry will soon recommend that the Sunday trading rules should be abolished.

An opinion poll commissioned by the National Consumer Council also showed that 69 per cent of people wanted shops to be allowed to open on Sunday.

But there is considerable confusion among the public about which shops are already allowed to trade, and which are not.

The law regulates the types of goods which may be sold, not the type of shop which may open. Maurice Healy, the National Consumer Council's assistant director, says: "Broadly speaking, on Sundays you can sell newspapers, magazines, and fresh food. Anything else is not legal. But over the years people have got away with selling all sorts of things".

The legislation dates back to 1893. Schedule 5 of the Shops Act, 1950 sets out the purpose for which shops may open on a Sunday. They are for the sale of food and drinks for immediate

consumption; confectionery, medicines; tobacco; aircraft, motor, or cycle supplies; or accessories; newspapers, periodicals, and magazines; sundry items concerned with specific activities; post office business; and funeral undertakings.

It prohibits the sale of fish and chips, but not other takeaway foods. That is because in 1950 there were not other common kinds of takeaway food.

Jewish traders may open on a Sunday until 2 pm provided they close on Saturday, their Sabbath. It is a common misapprehension that Muslim shopkeepers, whose day of rest is Friday, are specifically exempted by the legislation. They are not.

Shops in holiday resorts are allowed to sell a wider range of goods, but are still seriously restricted. "You can go into a shop and buy a souvenir T-shirt saying 'A present from Margate' but not one with bugs bunny on it", Mr Healy says. The shop must be in an area classified as a resort, and can open for no more than 18 Sundays a year.

Neither the National Consumer Council nor the Home Office can put a figure on the number of shops breaking the law, nor how many prosecutions there have been. But the main offenders are do-it-

yourself and furniture shops and small grocers.

Sir Terence Conran, who owns Habitat, says three of his shops in England have been opening on Sundays for the past two or three years. They are at Canterbury, Taplow in Buckinghamshire and Wallingford in Oxfordshire. Last year the King's Road, London, branch opened for three Sundays before Christmas.

We had a prosecution in Wallingford and a small fine of about £50", Sir Terence says. "The local authority expressed its regrets. It said it had been forced to prosecute us, although it did not want to, because it had had complaints."

Sir Terence is a member of a pressure group called Open Shop, which also includes W.H. Smith, Asda Supermarkets, and Woolworth (which opens one of its London branches on Sundays). Sir Terence says: "I very much hope that the Home Office inquiry is going to recommend a total liberalization. You can do literally anything on Sunday except open

shops". If that fails to deter, an injunction can be taken from the civil courts, to prevent breaches of the Act. If an injunction is broken it is contempt of court and the fine can be much higher. There are



The generation of speed: The daughter and grand daughter of former world speed record holders, Donald and Sir Malcolm Campbell, yesterday displayed the boat she hopes will make her the fastest woman on water and clutched two mascot teddy bears, one of which was in her father's boat when it crashed.

On the banks of The Serpentine in

Hyde Park, Miss Gina Campbell, aged 34, said: "I am a Campbell I want to follow in the footsteps of my father and grandfather before me. As far as I am concerned the women's world water speed record is already broken."

Her record attempt will take place in Agia Bluebird II on Windermere some time next week, the actual day

Rossiter's death points to risk of exercise

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Can an obsession with fitness kill you? The question comes up again with the death of Mr Leonard Rossiter, aged 57, who collapsed at the Lyric Theatre in London on Friday.

He is not the first person this year to die suddenly despite setting great store on regular exercise and attention to health care.

The recent death of the author Mr Jim Fixx, who popularized jogging, while out exercising had led doctors to emphasize that there are risks associated with vigorous activity.

An answer to the question whether exercise is a provocation or a protection against heart attacks is contained in the latest issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

It is the first study which appears to resolve the apparent contradiction about whether exercise can prevent and cause coronary attacks.

The research involved studying the medical records and interviewing the widows of victims of attacks. The patients had their coronaries either during exercise or in the intervening period between habitual or occasional bouts of intensive effort.

The activities regarded as highly energetic include jogging, swimming, playing singles tennis, squash, and chopping wood.

The conclusion by the research team with Dr David Siscovick was from an American inquiry covering a 14-month period for the population of Seattle. Their results show:

● The risk of an attack during intense exercise increases by a factor of five.

● The risk of an attack during intense exercise increases by 56 times for people who indulge in occasional energetic bouts.

● But among habitually vigorous men, the overall risks of a heart attack was only 40 per cent that of sedentary men.

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Rossiter replacement

Dinsdale Landen will take over Leonard Rossiter's part in *Loot* at the Lyric Theatre, London, later this month. John Channell-Mills, Mr Rossiter's understudy, who stepped in when he died from a heart attack on Friday night will continue to play the role of Insp Truscott until October 18, the theatre announced last night.

Obituary, page 15

BBC rejects idea of taking adverts

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Mr Alasdair Milne, the director-general of the BBC, yesterday rejected the concept that the corporation should be partly funded by advertising, and said that a change in the licence fee system could easily destroy Britain's delicately balanced broadcasting system.

The BBC is about to start its negotiations with the government about the size of the next licence fee, and to coincide with that there has been growing pressure from some quarters for the introduction of a form of advertising.

They believe he may have visited public houses on the seafront of Hayling Island after telling his wife that he was going out to collect a takeaway meal. An appeal has been made for witnesses to make contact with an incident room set up at the local police station.

Mr Milne will respond to the licence fee critics in this week's issue of the trade magazine *Marketing Week*. He will specifically reply to the suggestion by the advertising agency D'Arcy MacManus Masius, made in the same publication

two weeks ago, that the licence fee could be pegged at today's £46 if the BBC carried a small amount of advertising.

Mr Milne said yesterday that the BBC had looked at the question of carrying advertisements. He added that if the corporation competed for advertising with independent television, the provincial press would probably be delivered a fatal blow.

He said that the agency's suggestion of a partial introduction of advertising was ingenious but founded for fundamental reasons.

When it comes to advertising and programme standards, the evidence of one's own eyes shows, in every commercial system in the world, what competing for the same source of funding leads to.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, will be asked to rule in the divisional court of the Queen's Bench Division on an appeal case brought by Scotland Yard which, if lost, could result in appeals by 83,000 drivers convicted on the machine's evidence.

Lord Lane has to decide whether the former Home Secretary, now Lord Whitelaw, had the power to introduce the Intoximeter as a device that could be used in evidence during a drink-driving prosecution.

Tomorrow's appeal case

concerns the legality of the machine's introduction, not the device's accuracy. It stems from the dismissal by a stipendiary magistrate at Wells Street Court, London, of the case against Miss Maureen Harrigan, aged 20, who was charged with failing to provide a breath specimen.

CHANGES TO TELEPHONE CHARGES

British Telecommunications plc announces the following changes to telephone charges. These are the first changes for main telephone services (other than international calls) since November 1983. Overall, the changes on exchange line rentals and on local and national (formerly known as trunk) calls are within the limit set by the BT Licence.

FOR NOVEMBER 1st 1984.
Exchange line and standard telephone rental.

Residential.
Exclusive rental increased by £1.00 to £15.15 per quarter.
Shared rental increased by 95p to £14.10 per quarter.

Rebate on rental for low use residential lines increased from 3.0p to 3.2p per unused unit below 120 call units per quarter.

Business.
Exclusive rental increased by £1.50 to £23.50 per quarter.
Shared rental increased by £1.45 to £22.45 per quarter.

FROM NOVEMBER 5th 1984.
Charges for calls from ordinary lines.

Call unit charge increased by 0.3p to 4.7p.

20-25% more time for peak and standard rate national (formerly trunk) calls over 56 kbps will make these calls cheaper on average.

Charges for calls from payphones.

The minimum charge for all calls from payphones will be increased to 10p, but more time will be allowed for this minimum charge on most national (formerly trunk) and international calls.

Other items.

Changes are being made to charges for national (formerly trunk) and local operator controlled calls, and to charges for some telephone instruments, extensions, and apparatus.

VAT.

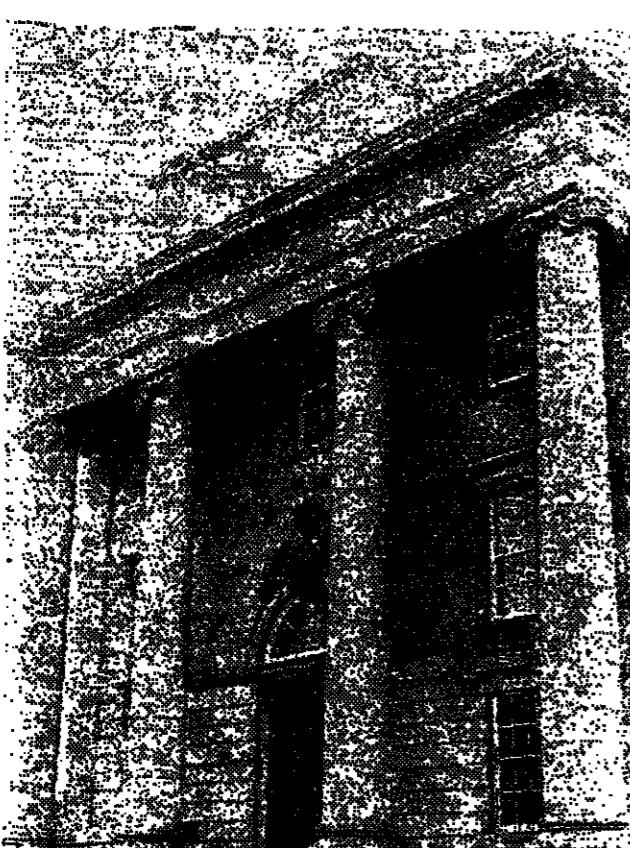
Quoted charges, except those for payphones, are exclusive of VAT.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Details of all changes will be notified to customers with their quarterly bill in November, December or January. For further information about these changes please dial 100 during normal office hours and ask for Freefone 2500, or for Freefone BTI for enquiries about international services.

British Telecommunications plc
Registered Office 81 Newgate Street London EC1A 7AJ
Registered in England no 180009

TELECOM



Prizewinners Curzon Street station community project, Birmingham, and Quay Theatre warehouse conversion, Sudbury

Birmingham's first passenger railway station and a quayside warehouse at Sudbury, Suffolk, have won the main national awards in the 1984 Conservation Scheme, sponsored by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and *The Times*.

The awards, for outstanding conservation of an industrial, commercial, or professional category, went to Wallis's Mill, Brigstock, Northamptonshire, and the Britannia Hotel, Manchester. In the recreational or educational category they went to Eling Tide Mill, Totton, near Southampton, and the Mill at Sonning, near Reading, Berkshire.

Apart from the six main awards and 13 commendations, a special award was given to Winestead

Conservation awards for station and warehouse

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

Works near Hull, a successful small business enterprise.

Mr George Townsend, president of the institutions, and Mr Charles Douglas-Home, editor of *The Times*, said that the winners showed the flexibility of old industrial buildings, which should provide a spur to a more imaginative approach. The quayside buildings had been converted to a high quality but with an eye on cost and local participation.

The added that the general standard of entries had been

disappointing, perhaps because of the demolition of too many industrial buildings from earlier epochs.

Curzon Street station, Birmingham, now houses a flourishing community of self-help projects. Designed by Philip Hardwick, who also designed the Doric arch at Euston station, demolished amid controversy, it was built in 1838 as the original terminus of the London to Birmingham railway.

Task Undertakings, which converted the building, was praised for

the sensitive restoration, which received grants from the Manpower Services Commission and The Prince's Trust. The judges said that it was a monument to Birmingham, the railway age, Victorian self-confidence, and the architecture of the day.

The Quay Theatre, Sudbury, is a successful small theatre and arts enterprise. An eighteenth-century granary and warehouse was converted by the Quay Theatre Development Trust.

The judges said that it was "a good building, admirably converted and restored and a heart-warming example of community effort and participation. We have rarely seen a case of so much money being raised by so few, to such a good effect."

There were 75 entries.

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Consumer council 'No' to more parent governors

By Colin Hughes

Two in three parents are unaware that they are represented by parent-governors at their children's schools, according to a survey by the Welsh Consumer Council to be published later this year.

The council is releasing some of its findings today to underline its submission to the Government that there should be "major changes in the way schools are governed". It rejects, however, the Government's proposals to give parents a majority of places on school bodies.

Four hundred parents with children at seven secondary schools were interviewed. One in four did not know that their school had a governing body at all. In one school, the proportion knowing of the body was only six per cent.

Although all the schools had parent-governors, 80 per cent of parents from two of the schools did not know they were represented. At another school, 95 per cent of the parents could not name their parent-governor, and in all seven schools only one in five parents were able to identify any of their representatives.

"More information and publicity aimed at increasing parents' awareness is crucial if they are to play an effective part in electing parent governors", Mrs Shelagh Salter, the council's chairman, said. The Government's plan to create a majority of parent-governors would be useless in giving

Asbestos critics demand inquiry on builders' deaths

By Tony Samstag

A pressure group today is to demand an inquiry by Glasgow District Council into early deaths among building workers who worked on the Red Road flats development in the 1960s. Scientists at Dundee University reported in 1967 that acceptable levels of asbestos at the site had been "grossly exceeded".

Clydeside Action on Asbestos, noting that a fatal accident inquiry in Scotland confirmed that Mr Ron Hill, a joiner who had worked on the site, had died from asbestos and mesothelioma, said it was acting on behalf of more than 40 of the

surviving Red Road workers, dubbed the "white mice" by their colleagues.

Deaths from mesothelioma, an asbestos-related lung cancer, do not warrant an automatic post-mortem examination and inquest in Scotland as they do in England and Wales.

Despite the sharp decline in the use of asbestos since 1973, British deaths from asbestos-related diseases have continued to rise, more than doubling by 1982, the National Society for Clean Air was told at a meeting in Brighton last week.

The scheme, SHAC said yesterday, as it published the results of a survey of more than 50 local authorities.

All but one were still facing difficulty running the scheme more than a year after its introduction, and all but three wanted changes made.

Government plans to cut public sector manpower by the introduction of housing benefit appear to have failed, according to a report by SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre.

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Remaining Durban three ready for long stay if court appeal fails today

From Michael Hornby, Johannesburg

The three South African dissidents sheltering in the British Consulate in Durban could have the detention orders which security police are waiting to serve on them quashed by the Supreme Court today.

Six men, a black and five Indians, all leading anti-apartheid campaigners, took refuge in the consulate on September 13, but three of them left unexpectedly of their own accord on Saturday mainly, it appears, to test the reaction of the police. They were promptly arrested.

The Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court heard an appeal by the six on September 21 against the validity of detention orders which the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, had issued against them. Judgment is due this morning.

If the verdict is in their favour, the three remaining fugitives could well decide to come out and challenge the authorities to arrest them. If it goes against them, which seems more likely, there is no predicting what their response will be.

Asked by *The Times* what the plans of the three were, Mr Zac Yacoob, the Durban advocate who is their chief spokesman outside the consulate, said: "They will stay there indefinitely, subject to daily developments."

British sources last night declined to say whether an unfavourable court verdict would shift the delicate balance of legal and diplomatic arguments that Britain has used to justify its refusal to hand the fugitives over to the police.

Saturday's surprise development occurred at about 11.30am. Using a plan worked out with the three remaining fugitives the previous night, Mr George Sapersad and Mr

Troops help to quell rioting

Johannesburg (Reuter) - Police fired rubber bullets at black youths who attacked a patrol in Soweto yesterday and a spokesman said troops were on duty in another township. It was the first public admission during the recent unrest in South Africa of troops being used to quell rioting.

It seems the three had hoped to get away unnoticed and rejoin their families and the appear dramatically at a protest rally last night to denounce the security laws.

Those still in the consulate are Mr Archie Gumede, one of three national presidents of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr Mewa Ramgobin, another NIC official, slipped out of the bank building in which the consulate is housed.

Two of them had got into a getaway car driven by Professor Jerry Coovadia, another senior

Congress haggles over pork barrel

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

As the ninety-eighth congress stumbles towards adjournment, the scene inside the Capitol proved late on Friday, to allow the Government to continue functioning through the Columbus Day holiday weekend. But that measure expires tomorrow after which a further disruption of Government operations may take place, similar to the lay-off of 300,000 civil servants last Thursday, unless agreement on the Bill is reached quickly.

Such unseemly haggling takes place at the end of every session, but this year it has been worse, with the result that Congress failed to adjourn at the end of last week as scheduled.

Three times last week the House and Senate failed to reach agreement on the nearly \$500m (£400m) Bill, and on each occasion Congress had to waste precious hours putting the Government on emergency fiscal life-support to see it through the next few hours.

The most recent emergency short-term extension was ap-

proved late on Friday, with their eyes fixed firmly on the forthcoming elections, have tried to hang many of their own "pork barrel" projects on the omnibus spending Bill. In the hope that in the last-minute legislative rush they would squeeze through unnoticed.

Congressmen from both parties expressed dismay over the failure to reach agreement for next month's election.

Others involve restrictions on Anti-satellite weapons and spending levels for President Reagan's "Star Wars" strategy initiative.

However, agreement on the overall level of defence spending (\$293bn) has already been approved.

Congressmen from both parties expressed dismay over the failure to reach agreement for next month's election.



Church militant: Cardinal Sin addressing a congregation of 3,000 before the march.

25,000 in anti-Marcos march

Manila (Reuter, AP) - Philippine business leaders, responding to a call from leading churchmen, joined in a protest by 25,000 marchers yesterday against the rule of President Marcos.

Bankers and students marched together with militant and moderate opposition leaders, carrying anti-Marcos banners and chanting anti-government slogans.

Cardinal Jaime Sin, leader of the 40 million Roman Catholic Filipinos, last week urged businessmen to join non-violent protests in what he called the parliament of the streets to end "repression and authoritarian rule".

Yesterday, celebrating Mass in a packed church before the march, Cardinal Sin told the demonstrators to "remain faithful to... this sacred shrine of peace, forgiveness and reconciliation".

The dispute between the

Police and soldiers, who broke up a similar march two weeks ago with guns, truncheons and tear gas, were absent yesterday.

President Marcos stepped back from a possible confrontation with his opponents by giving them a permit for the march.

Mr Marcos, who is negotiating with foreign creditors for more than £1.5 billion in new loans, ordered troops to stay away from the march. Opponents had said they would march with or without permit.

Cardinal Sin did not join the march, but his call to businessmen came under attack from Mr Marcos, who said on Saturday that he was fanning flames of rebellion and violating the Constitution.

The cardinal dismissed the charges as "astounding", saying he was only performing a moral duty.

Nato raises guard against terrorists

From Our Correspondent, Washington

Nato is stepping up its efforts to thwart possible terrorist attacks against United States missile and other nuclear sites in West Europe, a senior defence official said yesterday.

"Devices are being installed that are responsive to what we think we have learnt about how the sites might be attacked by terrorist groups", the official said at a briefing on matters to be discussed at Nato's nuclear

even before the first US Pershing was deployed in West Germany last year.

The upgrading of Western safety measures included both increased physical security and new methods to prevent terrorists from gaining entrance to the weapons sites, called igloos. In some cases guards were going on alert twice a day and new guard towers had been erected.

Craxi set to rescue beleaguered Andreotti

By Peter Nichols

Rome

The Italian Government is expected to take steps over the next few days to dispel the atmosphere of sudden tension created by the grave attack on Signor Giulio Andreotti, the controversial Foreign Minister.

The attack took the form of a call in a parliamentary debate on Thursday night for Signor Andreotti's resignation over his alleged relations with Michele Sindona, the jailed Sicilian financier who faces further charges of complicity in murder and fraudulent bankruptcy.

Signor Andreotti called the attack a form of written and spoken banditry and said it was a concerted assault on his foreign policy, on his likely candidature for the presidency next year, and on the Christian Democratic Party.

In the event it was only the abstention by the Communists in the final vote that saved Signor Andreotti. Nearly 50 deputies belonging to the coalition parties voted against him.

However, on Friday the Communists performed an astonishing about-face and called for Signor Andreotti's resignation on the ground that on "a moral question of enormous importance" he had had the support of only 199 deputies of the 435 present.

This move was interpreted by some as a total change of mind, tactical or otherwise, overnight, and by others as a difference between Signor Giorgio Napolitano, leader of the parliamentary Communists in the Chamber, and Signor Alessandro Natta, the new party secretary.

Opponents of Signor Andreotti's foreign policy regarded the Communist abstention as an expression of their satisfaction at the elements which others see as too close to Moscow.

Meanwhile, the Social Democrats, who are probably the most inflexible of the five coalition parties in supporting the United States abroad, called for a meeting with Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, to clarify the situation.

Yesterday the Rome newspaper *Il Tempo* published a long article by Signor Andreotti in which he pointed out that as Foreign Minister he pushed through the new treaty under which Sindona was extradited last month from the United States to stand trial in Italy. If the financier was now in the hands of Italian justice, it was thanks to him.

Murders in Sicily seen as warning by Mafia

Rome - Two men were shot dead near Cini in Western Sicily in an apparent warning directed at imprisoned Mafia leaders not to talk (Peter Nichols writes).

The victims were Lauro Rimi, aged 32, and Calogero Caruso, aged 38. The first-named was a relative of Tano Badalamenti, an important Mafia figure now in Spanish custody awaiting extradition to the United States.

There were reports, so far unconfirmed, that his son had been arrested in Brazil and that both father and son were willing to give evidence following the example of Tommaso Buscetta, the first Mafia "Godfather" to offer testimony.

British winner

Jaen, Spain (AP) - The British pianist, William Georges Fong, won the first prize of about £3,700, a gold medal and a contract for a series of concerts in Spain at an international contest here. Another Briton, Iwan Llewelyn Jones, came fourth.

Students held

Santiago (Reuter) - Ten students were injured and 35 arrested on the second day of a 48-hour protest organized by Chilean opposition groups. Riot police charged into Santiago University and used birdshot, tear gas and truncheons to disperse about 1,000 students.

Duke in Egypt

Luxor (Reuter) - The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Egypt for a meeting of the International Equestrian Federation of which he is president. The four-day meeting will take place on a cruise boat, sailing up the Nile.

Divorce sought

Los Angeles - Two months after John DeLorean, the car manufacturer, was acquitted of cocaine smuggling charges, his actress wife, Cristina Ferrare, has filed for divorce, citing irreconcilable differences.

Jakarta arrests

Jakarta - Police have arrested several people suspected of involvement in the bomb attacks that killed two and injured 16 in Jakarta's Chinatown last Thursday.

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Honecker sidesteps differences with Moscow

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The German Democratic Republic celebrated the thirty-five anniversary of its foundation at the weekend with one of the biggest military parades seen in East Berlin, and an offer by Mr Andrei Gromyko, leader of the Soviet delegation, to engage in "open and honest dialogue" with the United States.

Troops, tanks and motorized units of the East German Army paraded past Herr Erich Honecker, the country's 72-year-old leader, and Polish members of fellow Warsaw Pact countries yesterday morning, while Soviet-made helicopters, some armed with missiles, flew overhead.

Western ambassadors stayed away as the Western allies protested at the Russian presence at the parade, which they regarded as a violation of the four-power status of all Berlin, including the former Soviet sector. The allies said the presence of East German fighters in the joint air safety control zone endangered civilian traffic in Berlin.

The parade included tactical missiles able to reach West Berlin, while goose-stepping soldiers from East German officer training schools marched past the podium to the music of communist songs and old Prussian Army marches.

At a ceremonial meeting in East Berlin on Saturday, Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who is standing in for the ailing President Chernenko, said he had detected little evidence during his meeting with President Reagan last week that the United



Power and glory: East German armour in the anniversary parade, and Mr Gromyko with a proud Herr Honecker at the opening ceremony.

States was ready for serious talks on arms control.

He said the Russians would judge American intentions by deeds not words, and only time could tell whether Washington was really ready to make changes in some of its positions.

Mr Gromyko did not use the occasion to show any movement in the Soviet position, and accused Nato of being deaf to Moscow's many suggestions for a freeze on the development of space weapons. He said the deployment of Nato missiles last year had increased the dangers of war in Europe, and it was up to those countries

bearing the guilt to remove the weapons.

In a telegram of congratulations to Herr Honecker, published yesterday in *Pravda*, the Russians pointedly dwelt on the dangers posed to East Germany by West Germany.

The telegram said reactionary imperialist circles, especially in West Germany, had tried everything to disrupt the creation of the republic, and were continuing such attempts today.

The message underlines Moscow's concern about close relations between the two German states, and is a further reminder to Herr Honecker

that it will not tolerate the limited attempts East Germany made in the summer to tread an independent path in policies towards the West.

For his part, Herr Honecker, who was obliged to cancel a visit to West Germany because of Soviet pressure, forcefully rejected West German contentions that the German question was still open. He said there were two sovereign German states, completely independent of each other.

But he spoke out also for a return to defence, and for policies of dialogue, realism and reason. Unlike his Soviet guests, the East German leader

laid emphasis on the importance of fruitful talks to limit arms, though he said this was only possible after the removal of Nato weapons.

Both the Russians and East Germans have been at pains to gloss over their recent differences, and Herr Honecker has recently been making anxious protestations of loyalty to Moscow. But the differences clearly remain, as indicated by Moscow's unprecedented rewriting of Herr Honecker's telegram of congratulation to President Chernenko in Prague this weekend over the refugees in the West German Embassy in Prague, has been a political and personal blow to Herr Honecker.

European leaders, his words were summarized, not given in full, and Moscow added in *Pravda* phrases about joint Soviet-East German efforts to remove the danger of war started by imperialism.

The anniversary celebrations come at a difficult time for East Germany in its attempt to give expression to feelings of nationhood. The sudden worsening of relations with Bonn, symbolized by the crisis this weekend over the refugees in the West German Embassy in Prague, has been a political and personal blow to Herr Honecker.

Czech police seal off Bonn's embassy as more seek refuge

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Czech police sealed off the West German Embassy in Prague at the weekend. Unconfirmed reports said there were now 140 East Germans inside attempting to force a passage to the West.

Officials here and in the embassy refused to comment but *Bild am Sonntag* said yesterday that more East Germans had forced their way through railings and over a metal fence into the back of the embassy.

Since Saturday police have been patrolling the streets around the large baroque building in the centre of Prague, checking identity papers of passers-by and stopping any East Germans getting near the embassy grounds.

Dejected Kasparov loses again

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Gary Kasparov, Russia's 21-year-old chess prodigy, has the stark possibility of defeat staring him in the face after a month of play against Anatoly Karpov, the world champion.

As the chess championship enters its tenth game at the ornate Hall of Columns near Red Square, Kasparov, as even his supporters admit dejectedly, is playing rashly and seems to be losing his nerve.

On Saturday the ninth game, which many experts had thought would end in a draw, brought Karpov, aged 33, his fourth victory on the seventh move. He needs only two more wins to keep the crown.

The match billed as a drawn-out struggle of brilliant youth against cunning maturity is fast turning into a rout.

The general view is that, unless Kasparov pulls himself together, he could lose 6-0, a devastating blow from which he might never recover. "It would be the end of a brilliant career," one Russian said, shaking his head.

Looking down past the white pillars and glittering chandeliers to where the two men sit at the chess board on the red-carpeted stage, one can see how body language expresses the state of mind of the champion and challenger.

Karpov, pale and predatory, sits relaxed and bright-eyed, sometimes resting his chin on his folded hands, sometimes turning to stare nonchalantly at the audience or getting up to disappear behind the curtain, rather like a conjurer.

Kasparov, by contrast, sits stolid and square, his athletic and well-built frame apparently helpless in this war of nerves. He stares fixedly at the board, pondering moves for a long time.

NINTH GAME
White, Karpov, Black, Kasparov
1 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-K3
2 K-NB3 P-QB4 P-P2
3 P-Q3 K-NB3 B-K2
4 P-QB4 P-QB4 P-K3
5 P-Q5 P-QB4 P-K3
6 P-Q3 K-NB3 B-K2
7 K-N1 K-Q2 K-QB4
8 Q-K2 P-QB4 K-B5
9 P-Q4 K-N1 K-QB4
10 P-Q5 K-N1 K-B5
11 K-N2 P-QB4 K-B5
12 P-Q4 K-N1 K-B5
13 P-Q5 K-N1 K-B5
14 P-Q4 K-N1 K-B5
15 P-Q5 K-N1 K-B5
16 P-Q4 K-N1 K-B5
17 K-N2 P-QB4 K-B5
18 P-Q5 K-N1 K-B5
19 P-Q4 K-N1 K-B5
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76 P-Q5 K-N1 K-B5
77 P-Q5 K-N1 K-B5
78 P-Q5 K-N1 K-B5

Court turns down plea by Salvador

The Hague (Reuters) — The International Court of Justice has decided not to hear a request by El Salvador to intervene in a case brought by Nicaragua against the United States. It also decided to defer consideration of the admissibility of the El Salvador intervention.

The court will open hearings today over whether it has jurisdiction to deal with a Nicaraguan suit filed against the United States last April, in protest at the mining of Nicaraguan ports by the Central Intelligence Agency.

In an interim judgment last May, the court called on the US to cease support for military actions against Nicaragua's left-wing Government. In August El Salvador asked to be allowed to argue that the court had no jurisdiction over Nicaragua's case.

Rumasa order to be reviewed

Madrid (Reuters) — A Spanish High Court judge has ruled that the Government's decision last year to expropriate the Rumasa Holding empire must be returned to Spain's Constitutional Court for review, court officials said.

Rumasa was taken over on the ground that it was about to collapse and that its demise would cause a national economic crisis.

Poet honoured

Frankfurt (AFP) — The Mexican poet Octavio Paz, aged 70, has been awarded the West German publishers' peace prize, the country's highest literary honour. In his acceptance speech, he criticized the United States for consolidating authoritarian regimes and contributing to the "corruption of political life" in Central America.

Salvage delay
Ostend (AFP) — The wreck of the cargo ship *Mont Louis*, which sank while carrying nuclear waste, has shifted position after a storm off the Belgian coast. A spokesman for a group of salvage companies said that salvage work probably would not resume before tomorrow.

Bear fishing

Moscow (Reuters) — Soviet deep-sea fishermen, puzzled by an unusually heavy net, were surprised to find it contained two young whales and a pair of polar bears. All were eventually released after great difficulty in disentangling them, Tass said.

Five die in Karachi as Muslim rivals clash

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi
The festive season in the Indian sub-continent continued to cause death and destruction over the weekend. Five people died in Karachi in an area which saw bitter fighting between Sunnis and Shias 18 months ago.

The Liaquatabad area of the Sind capital is occupied by Mohajirs — emigrants from India — and the Moharram festival, which is principally a Shia celebration of the martyrdom of Hazrat Hussain, a grandson of the Prophet, frequently causes international tension. The devotees often draw blood from themselves with scourges as they march, re-enacting the saint's martyrdom.

The death and a reported 300 injuries occurred in fierce fighting which ended when troops separated the two communities and imposed a curfew.

Similar Sunni-Shia clashes took place in Srinagar in Kashmir, despite a curfew. The Shias defied the curfew to take out a procession, and 41 people were hurt in attempts to prevent it.

First hanging in Turkey since military quit

From Basit Gundesik
Ankara

The first execution since the restoration of civilian rule in Turkey last November was approved by President Ermen and immediately carried out at the weekend.

Mr Ilyas Has, aged 29, a militant of the left-wing underground Dev Yol (Revolutionary Path) organization, was sentenced to death for killing a night watchman five years ago.

His execution raised the number of people hanged for political crimes since the Army coup in September, 1980, to 26.

General strike called to back Malta teachers

From Our Correspondent
Valletta

A general strike in support of striking teachers in Malta's state schools has been called in the island for Wednesday. Confederation of Trade Unions announced this at a mass rally yesterday.

The teachers' union, which is a member of the confederation, has extended its strike for another week.

A general strike has not been called in Malta for some 20 years and the teachers' strike is the second in their union's 65-year history.

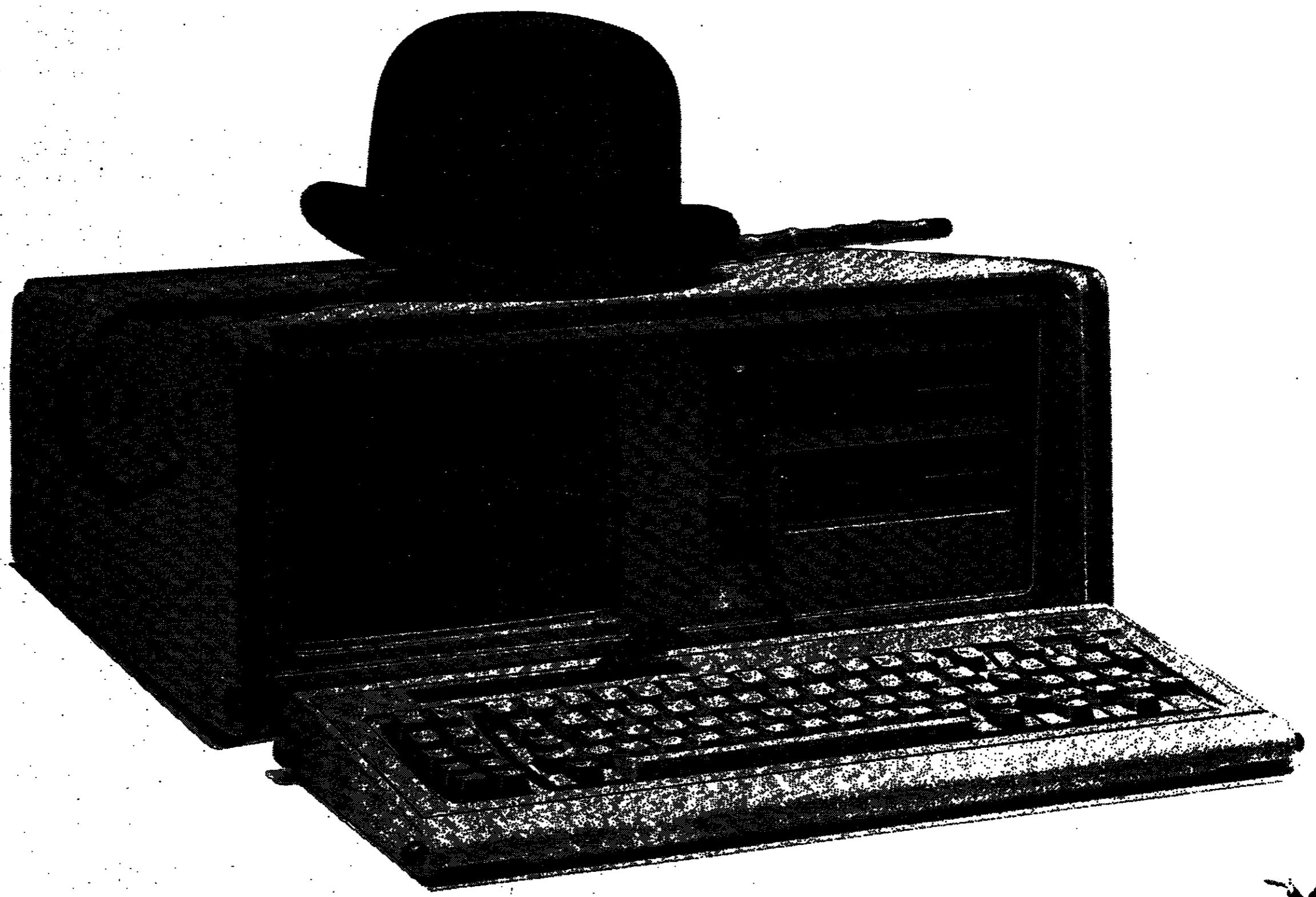
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Norwegian fighters turn back US charter jet from Soviet border

Oslo (Reuter) - An American airliner carrying 200 passengers came to within 15 minutes of the Soviet Union before the pilot realized he was 500 miles off course, the Norwegian Defence Ministry said.

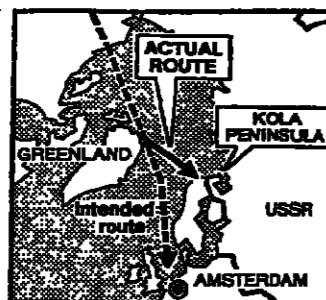
Oslo Pacific Airways in New York said it was "likely" that the aircraft in question was an SPIA plane on a military charter flight carrying 200 Fijian troops to Tel Aviv via the polar route and Amsterdam.

A second airline spokesman said the troops were flying to join a United Nations peacekeeping force.

The Norwegian Defence Ministry said yesterday that two of Norway's fighters were scrambled when the Boeing 707 was intercepted its pilot realized he was off course and turned westwards. "The consequences could have been serious", he said.

The plane had been heading for one of the Soviet Union's most heavily defended strategic areas, the Kola Peninsula, where much of the Soviet northern fleet is based.

The pilot told Norwegian authorities the aircraft's radar was faulty and he changed



The second SPIA spokesman in Honolulu said the four flights had all been made under contract to the Government of Fiji.

Amsterdam airport authorities said that when the SPIA flight landed there the captain said he was late because of a "diversion", but gave no further explanation.

The captain gave the name of "Sun American Airlines" but refuelled under the registration of SPIA.

In Washington, the Defence and State Departments said they were unaware of the incident. The Defence Department spokesman said: "Normally we would never receive information about a commercial airliner going astray. I have no information."

The State Department said it had no information on the incident, and nor did the Federal Aviation Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board.

Just over a year ago a South Korean 747 airliner was shot down by the Soviet Union after entering Soviet airspace. All 269 passengers died.

Warsaw's spycatchers net 431 British agents

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Warsaw's most experienced spycatcher has disclosed that 431 British secret agents have been arrested in Poland since the Second World War.

Colonel Zbigniew Wislocki was giving a rare and remarkably detailed account of Nato espionage activities in Poland to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Polish Secret Police. The occasion has been celebrated by candid television interviews with agents' widows and the unveiling of monuments.

Colonel Wislocki said several Poles working for foreign intelligence agencies had turned themselves in under July's amnesty for political and common criminals. This had yielded "a good deal of interesting information about the forms and methods of work used by the opponent ... many names of career employees of Nato special services, addresses, drops and means of communication", he told the newspaper *Szczandar Młodzieży*.

In the 40 years of Polish (communist) secret police work, still surrenders.

Tough line on strike in Wroclaw

From Our Own Correspondent Warsaw

Details of a short but bitter strike in a Polish factory have been disclosed by the Solidarity underground. It gives a rare glimpse of how political arguments between workers and managers are being handled now that Solidarity has been high on the list.

The work continues apace, Colonel Wislocki said, covering internal affairs - "currently, through the agency of diplomats and Western correspondents, a study is under way of the moods and plans of the underground, and there are attempts to revive it" - foreign policy, military installations and the economy.

The colonel seemed particularly concerned about Poles who, having emigrated after martial law or during the Solidarity period, may have been recruited by the West and sent back. These people could still surrender.



Peking banquet: Chancellor Kohl being welcomed to the Chinese capital by the young daughter of one of the West German Embassy officials

China greets key partner Kohl

From David Bonavia, Peking

Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, arrived here yesterday for a week's visit to China. His talks will be dominated by economic cooperation projects between the two countries.

Herr Kohl will have three sessions of talks with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, besides meeting Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman, Mr Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and President Li Xiannian.

Later in the week Herr Kohl

will visit Shanghai where he will

lay the foundation stone for the new joint venture intended to

produce annually 20,000 Vol-

kswagen Santana cars, as well as 100,000 engines, most of which will be exported to other Volkswagen plants round the world.

The deal is worth DM500m

and is split 50-50 between the

German and Chinese partners.

West Germany is competing

with France for the sale of two

nuclear reactors for power

plants in the Shanghai area.

Also near Shanghai, West

Germany is competing against

Japanese firms for the sale of a

hot strip steel rolling mill.

China regards West Germany as the economic pillar of the European Community and a vital partner in the Atlantic alliance to hold back Soviet expansion in Europe.

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The Audi 100 has just been given the highest rating of any car by a leading consumer magazine.

As reported in The Times 5th October 1984.

the highest-rating of all goes to the Audi 100. The new improved VW Golf and the Polo are recommended and the VW Jetta

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Unfortunately we can't tell you which.



THE ARTS

Opera

Inspiring stream of melody and musicianship

L'Etoile
Opéra-Comique, Paris

fifteen years ago.) The production by Louis Erito and Alain Maratrat at the Opéra-Comique, first seen in Lyons earlier in the year, may well swing fashion round again.

They do their best to gloss over the kind of story W.S. Gilbert might have dreamt up on a bad day, of King Ouf I and his favourite astrologer, Siroco. Ouf gives his subjects an execution a year but it transpires that the life of his chosen victim, Lazuli, an itinerant pedlar, is closely linked by the stars to his own. Ouf will die a quarter of an hour after Lazuli, so he quickly slips in a clause saying that Siroco will breathe his last 15 minutes after that. Horoscopes, as is sometimes the case, do not work out as predicted, so Lazuli gets his girl, the Princess Laoula originally intended for Ouf, and the king and his astrologer may or may not make up for it by having a double execution next time round.

Jacques Rapp sets it all in an oriental paradise with blue minarets glittering under the sun. The costumes are exotic and the action is deliberately restrained. Erito may have his Ouf (Michel Séchéral, swathed in a burious and imperfectedly disguised behind dark glasses) crawling out of a stage box to announce that he is the king or Julius Bastin (Siroco) using his bent belly to move the lower orders out of the way, but there is no frenzy. That would destroy the flavour of Chabrier's music.

L'Etoile by its very title demands that there be a star role and it goes to the pedlar, Lazuli, a *travesti* part, taken in that 1941 revival by Faneli Revoil. It is now assigned to Colette Alliot-Lugaz, whose mop of blonde curls and broad grinning mouth recall Harpo Marx. Indeed, it is probably no coincidence that the whole production provides irresistible reminders of *A Night in Casablanca*. Miss Lugaz, who was spotted quite early on in her career by Glyndebourne when they cast her as Cherubino in the 1981 *Figaro* and later in *The Love for Three Oranges*, also has some of



Colette Alliot-Lugaz in the bewitching "Chanson de l'étoile" and the neglected Chabrier himself

Menche at the Opéra-Comique to relieve their gloom. Good support comes from Michel Philippe as the ambassador Hérisson de Pore-Epic (a very Meihlach and Halévy name) and Philippe Duminy as his secretary Tapioca (a very Leterrier and Vanloo name).

Even England provides a vital element of the evening in the shape of the conductor, John Burdekin (born in Leeds), who never pushes his orchestra too hard, gives his singers plenty of room to make their comic points and allows the audience to experience the special savor in the orchestration that is Chabrier's.

EMI's French division have just brought out a recording of *L'Etoile* using the Lyons forces, conducted by Burdekin's compatriot John Eliot Gardiner. Colette Alliot-Lugaz is the only common factor between the Lyons and Paris casts. But there are no plans at the moment to release it in the UK. Perhaps EMI should think again.

For those who want to catch *L'Etoile* in the flesh it is playing until Saturday, returns for two performances in November (2,7) and again in the last fortnight of December. There are cast changes.

John Higgins

Krenek's staggering degree of self-delusion

Johnny Strikes Up
Grand, Leeds

Well, now we know, Krenek's *Johnny spielt auf*, the "jazz opera" that swept Germany in the last years of the Weimar Republic, is the sheerest trash. As a love story it is trivial and sentimental, as a picture of the inhibited artist unloosed by the New World it is embarrassingly naive, and as a musical drama it is a dreary mess plugged with lumps of dance-band borrowings.

If the central character, Max, is a self-portrait, as Krenek has been bold enough to claim, then this suggests a staggering degree of self-delusion: Max as lover is soggy cardboard, and as composer quite unbelievable, listening to the mountains for his inspiration. But then nothing in the opera offers any sign that Krenek might have been in a position to sympathise with a real composer.

One is bound to wonder, then, why *Johnny* should have been so wildly successful in its time, and I suppose there is some point in this British

premiere production by the New Opera Company and Opera North if it indicates a few of the reasons. In the first place, Krenek obviously supplied taste for slightly gaudy modern-chic, not only with his jazzy bits, but also with the motor car, telephone and express train brought on to the operatic stage. There must also have been an element of success breeding success. And perhaps too the presence of a black jazzman among the cast gave theatres an opportunity to proclaim their distance from Nazism and the maid out of a French farce, bereft in this vacuousness.

Now the novelists have all very

much worn off and one is left with Krenek's own inane libretto and his music which, the jazz aside, is devoid of character, interest or movement. Under the circumstances it is hard to complain if Anthony Besch's production should seem disillusioned: the work is too feeble to be sent up with any degree of conviction.

Vaguely the few striking moments come from Terry Gilbert's arrangement of the dances, and the orchestra under David Lloyd-Jones also comes to life when the jazz rhythms take off.

Jeremy Samis's English version of the text is efficient and as tactful as may be.

The cast includes the black American baritone Jonathan Sprague as a Jonny of some verve. Kenneth Wooman struggles manfully with the appealing part of Max, and Penelope Mackay offers some nice singing as his beloved Anita. Lyndon Terracini and Gillian Sullivan are the smooth and the maid out of a French farce, bereft in this vacuousness.

Paul Griffiths

Dale Coffey

Plaint elegance: Mark Welford in *Les Rendezvous*

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لما ينال العجل

Television

Ambiguous talents

The *South Bank Show* (LWT) returned with a portrait of Alan Bennett; he was undertaking research in medieval history before becoming part of *Beyond the Fringe*, thus establishing that slightly ambiguous persons which hovers somewhere between don and performer. But he has a slightly forlorn expression, like a dog which has been reprimanded for worrying sheep, which suggests that he may not particularly like

writers. And he has his sad side, too, which always helps.

Blue Money (LWT) was perhaps the closest television will get to pantomime, with Tim Curry in the role of principal boy: he has an agreeable face, like a rubber ball with teeth. In a plot so startling that it can only have been based on "real life", he goes through a bewildering variety of impersonations - in turn an Irishman, Californian, Cockney and Mancunian - as well as performing any number of cabaret routines.

It was something of an achievement, although the comedy was built a little too obviously around his "turns", and was as a result sometimes ingratiating. But it was still a funny and engaging film, which had the advantage of being very well made; this was escapist entertainment with a vengeance, especially since it was about someone who escaped.

Peter Ackroyd

Concerts

Strangely enticing

Circle/Rose
Nettlefold Hall

Nettlefold Hall. A strange name, as *Private Eye's* resident poet, E J Tubb, would write. And you might think West Norwood to be a pretty strange place in which to stage a festival of contemporary music. But then much of the music to be played in the festival, in what is actually a comfortable and well-suited venue, is quite strange too, if enticingly so.

The opening concert, given by Circle, would have been a marvellous illustration of the effects that Ligeti's *Aventures* has had upon other composers were it not for the fact that the earliest work on the programme, John Cage's *Water Music*, dates from the early Fifties. With its giant score, reaching six feet above the stand, its plethora of toys and other objects (including a squeaky plastic duck that was mercilessly dunked in a bowl of water) and its apparently entirely serious performer, here the pianist Stephen Montague, Cage's work surely counts as one of the most bizarre pieces of music it time.

A similar aesthetic anarchy entertainingly characterizes the work of Vinko Globokar, as the events of *Discours IV*, for three clarinets, make clear. First of all the players go walkabout. Then they all return to the stage and sit down to make animalish-

tic noises with bass clarinet. Then they get up again and do other theatrical things, some of which, I thought, were distinctly Freudian.

Social interaction of a more innocuous kind was the point of Heinz Holliger's *Kris*, in which four players sat in a circle and periodically passed their instruments to their neighbours. Stockhausen's *Exo*, written for Expo '70, seemed to be a modestly substantial piece, even though its instrumentation, which prescribes three short-wave transistor radios to which the players react according to the composer's instructions, might dissuade some from thinking so.

Whether or not the same seriousness of intent is present in Mauricio Kagel's *Ludwig Van*, written for Beethoven's bicentenary, is impossible to say. Stephen Montague's performing version heard here includes a sequence of slides by Suzanne Arbusi that replaces the original film. As the work progresses, with the instrumental ensemble playing ever more disorientated fragments of the master's music accompanied by a recording, the images become more nightmarish. But Kagel's bizarre humour is here too, especially in the mime of the last symphony's chorus. Perhaps, after all, irreverence is the most reverent tribute that can be given. Or perhaps not...

Stephen Pettitt

character, and on the other there was the poor orchestra, torn between allegiance to him and to Dr Steinitz's altogether more dour view of things. It did not help that most of the orchestra were out of Pinnock's field of vision.

Three Bach cantatas offered us a further glimpse of treasures that lie buried beneath the sheer vastness of the man's output. Formally the most radical of them was No. 138, *Warum betribst du dich, mein Herz?*, which consists of a chorale interrupted by a series of ravishing recitations, with just one bass aria near the end.

But the others were equally affecting. No 164, *Ihr, die ihr euch von Christo trennet*, made its transition from an atmosphere of tragic angst to confidence in Christ quite magically, while the Ascension Cantata *Wer da gäbt und getauft wird* (No. 37), with its use of the chorale "Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern", spoke in brighter (dare one say more secular?) tones throughout.

There was some beautiful solo singing from the quartet of Gillian Fisher, Charles Brett, Wynford Evans and, in particular, Peter Savidge. On the whole, though, these were fairly severe performances, and they could have been more tuneful.

Stephen Pettitt

ECO/Malcolm
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Steinitz is 75. Over the years, with his London Bach Society choir and the Steinitz Bach Players, he has been a pathfinder in the exploration both of Germanic baroque music (and Bach in particular) and of performance practice. We have good reason, therefore, to be grateful to him.

But he is not, as his age might suggest, simply a man of the past. Indeed, the final concert of his anniversary series showed him willing to be swept along on the tide of progress: for the first time in one of his South Bank Bach Cantata series he used an orchestra of period-style instruments. He also boldly invited one of the leading figures of the younger generation of baroque musicians, Trevor Pinnock, to come and play Bach's D minor Harpsichord Concerto, BWV 1052.

Normally, of course, Pinnock would direct from the harpsichord, but not here. I must say that the presence of the third party created a series of unwelcome tensions, most ruinously in the first movement.

On the one hand there was

Pinnock, eager and athletic, pointing his phrasing with buoyant, sometimes humorous

are enriched in their cumulation, and the keyboard as new, unfamiliar soloist assumes a quiet yet exuberant command of the situation.

The other solo work of the evening was Bach's Double Violin Concerto. Joss-Luis Garcia and Mary Eade gave it a refreshingly serviceable performance in which strength of ensemble took precedence over the obstructive idiosyncrasies which too often mars more eminent performances in the bigger hall next door.

The Second Brandenburg Concerto, alas, turned out to be something of a Horning sketch, with Anthony Halstead looking as if he wished the earth would swallow him up. Even his whooping and gurgling horn, Thrasibulus Dart's notion to use the instrument instead of a trumpet, never quite convinced. The slow movement, with Neil Black's oboe and William Bennett's flute, was something of a relief and all was put to rights in an urbanly grandiloquent Firework finale.

Hilary Finch

Dance

Royal Ballet
Sadler's Wells

Made in Britain
The Place

The reason why so much fuss is being made of Sir Frederick Ashton's eightieth birthday, with special performances at Cambridge on the actual anniversary last month, at Sadler's Wells last week and Covent Garden next week, is that he is one of the two great choreographers so far produced in Britain. To avoid misunderstanding, the other is Antony Tudor, who matched Ashton in quality although not in quantity or range. Those two sprang fully fledged from the nest where British ballet was born, more than half a century ago, and even the best of their successors have not equalled them.

The Royal Ballet's repertory has become so lopsided lately that the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet had little choice for its all-Ashton programme, but at least that choice was of the highest quality. *Les Rendezvous*, made in 1933, looks old-fashioned because of the designs (actually: the original costumes were better than those used now), but the dances have a freshness, lightness, zest and imagination that younger choreographers should envy.

There were some newcomers to the leading roles. Sandra Madgwick's coloratura technique enables her to sparkle through the ballet with smiling ease, giving a lively gaiety to its humour and romance. Mark Welford, in his first leading part, shows elegance and pliancy in his solos, and partners tentatively if not yet with ease.

In *The Dream*, David Bintley's Bottom is the outstanding performance, with every passing thought visible in his actions, but Roland Price's Oberon has an impetuous sweep. Graham Lustig will make a good Puck if only he drops the camp exaggerations which others introduced into the role and

concentrates on his splendid

collaboration with Kirsty Simon, succeeded only in proving how much of the success he enjoyed with *Musik* two years ago must have been due to the percussionist who contributed to it. This time, he and Simon saddled themselves with situations, characters and words of such incredible silliness that their skilled ease and sharpness of movement went for nothing. For the rest, there were unconvincing attempts at humour (Gaby Agis's drunk was at least intermittently funny) and even more embarrassing attempts at serious dancing. The moral is that most would-be choreographers should not be

John Percival

Even Julian Hamilton on this first programme, in a

SPECTRUM

Rupert Morris visits a mining community where families are torn apart and former friends attack each other's homes

A village by the pit divided

Picture: MUNNY JONES

The action starts in Keresley before dawn. Among the earliest risers will be a group of miners' wives who go to the main colliery gate before the working miners arrive, to shout 'Scab', or otherwise abuse them.

Mrs Ethel Hood will be the most vocal, as she is every morning before she leaves the picket line for her job at GEC in Coventry. Her son is working at nearby Daw Mill Colliery, and she threw him out of the house for it.

Elsewhere on the estate of pebble-dashed houses with tiled roofs built 60 years ago, about 20 miners are preparing for work. At about 6am, David White gets a knock at the door of his home in Parkfield Road. It will be one of his colleagues.

They walk to work together, shadowed in the morning mist by police, who know where every one of the working miners, 'scabs' or 'blacklegs' - depending on your point of view - lives. Most of the others go to work by National Coal Board bus.

David White and his wife, Karen, have put their house up for sale, but there haven't been any takers. They have had their windows broken twice, and the front and rear windscreens of their car smashed.

On his way to work David passes the boarded-up house of Steve Morgan, another strike-breaker who was more or less hounded out of the village. He can't sell his house either.

Round the corner in Shafesbury Avenue, at Nev Bell's house, son Andrew may be the first to get up. For several weeks he was picking beans for £6 a day. He and his father have been on strike from the beginning of the dispute, and the family's modest savings have been used up.

Nev Bell will get up soon afterwards to go down to the picket line, or to meet other members of the strike committee to organize meetings, letters, collections and the distribution of money and food to strikers and their families.

If he sees a 'scab' he will ignore him - even though he may once have been a friend. 'People who cross picket lines are not trade unionists', is his simple dictum.

Along the Warwickshire coalfield, Coventry Colliery has most of its miners on strike. In spite of a local ballot that voted three to one in favour of working, the pit was effectively 'picked out' by the men from Kent and Yorkshire until the union at both area and national level gave official backing to the strike.

The number returning to work has risen steadily until now it is between 35 and 49 per cent, depending on whether you accept the union's or the coal board's figures. Most of the working miners live outside the village.

The inhabitants of Keresley are a polyglot collection of Geordies, Welshmen, Scots and Midlanders, almost all with strong mining roots. Those who have dared to cross picket lines need all the moral support they can get, so they stick together.

drinking only in the Hare and Hounds (nicknamed the Hare and Scab), and never venturing into the colliery club or the Spread Eagle, where the strikers gather.

When they get inside the colliery gate, they are insulated for the time being from the hatred and abuse of those around them. I went with them down the pit.

After a rapid 800-yard descent in the cage, we travelled in a miniature train known as a 'man-rider' up and down and round bends like a fairground roller-coaster at half-throttle, before a long walk through the darkness towards the coalface.

Some way along the treacherous roadway, where even experienced men stumble and fall from time to time, Andrew Walker is taking a breather after dragging equipment to and from the coalface.

Andrew, who is 21, went back to work two weeks ago along side his brother, Kevin, 23, and father, Jimmy. The Walkers had been a popular family in the village, but not any more.

'In Keresley you expect trouble all the time', says Andrew. 'They'll shout and scream at you if they are in a gang, but if they are on their own they'll speak to you.'

He says he carries a piece of chain in his car for self-defence, and keeps the car either at his girlfriend's house in Radford, or on coal board premises. He hopes to leave Keresley 'when I settle down'.

Andrew says the atmosphere down the pit is 'more friendly' than it used to be.

A little further along the roadway was Dean Chambers, also 21, who came back to work at the same time. Why?

'Because of my mates, I suppose', he says. It seemed to be easier for the younger lads to be phlegmatic about it, trade down.

Back up in the canteen, where an electronic scoreboard flashes up the latest attendance figures and local sports results, Steve Morgan talks with more bitterness than most.

After 12 years in the village, he moved out several months ago because his windows had been broken by Yorkshire pickets and his children bullied and abused at school.

'You think twice before you speak to anyone these days', he says, 'and it mucks up your social life. The kids have learnt to find out how the land lies before they made friends with anyone, and that's not natural.'

He says the atmosphere is not in their bones. Dean plays football for the Coventry Colliery team, and played alongside two striking miners the other weekend; he says they got on fine.

For the older men, it is more complicated.

Jack Wright, a repair worker, lives in nearby Camp Hill. Someone sprayed his car, and he thinks he knows who did it. 'I've just paid a £340 repair bill', he says. 'How do you think I'm going to feel if I've got to work next to that bloke when this is over?'

Henry Foster, a 52-year-old Welshman, was mending a hose. He and his fellows have turned their hands to all sorts of work in the absence of their former workmates. He reflected on the fact that he could sit longer go to the club, where he used to go most evenings, and another 250 go to two other 'soul kitchens' in the village.

Here the members of the strike committee gather in earnest conclave while their

But his chief worry is his role as leader of the St John Ambulance Cadet Band, and the £1,000 worth of equipment languishing in a room at the colliery which has been taken over by the police.

At the face, the huge cutting machine ground to a halt and the men passed in the damp, warm air, the lamps on their helmets flickering from one blackened face to another as they talked between mouthfuls from their snap-tins.

The faceworkers, only five or six of whom were working out of their normal complement of 72, did not want to be identified by name.

One said: 'I supported the strike as long as I could but I couldn't go bankrupt. My wife was threatening to leave.'

Another had gone back more or less straightforward. For him it was a simple issue: the union was defying its local ballot result and he was abiding by it. When he had gone back to work he had been one of only 40. Now, with more than 400 working, his colleagues were thanking him for having helped to keep the pit open.

The 'Warwickshire thick' coal is prone to spontaneous combustion, and both on our way in and on our way out we passed arches of sandbags which would have been reinforced to cut air off from sections of the pit in the event of an all-out strike.

Then we walked and occasionally crawled another mile or so on the return journey. Suddenly the tunnel had the noxious smell of used air, full of gas. Then we climbed on to a man-riding conveyor belt, walked a little more, and got back into the cage.

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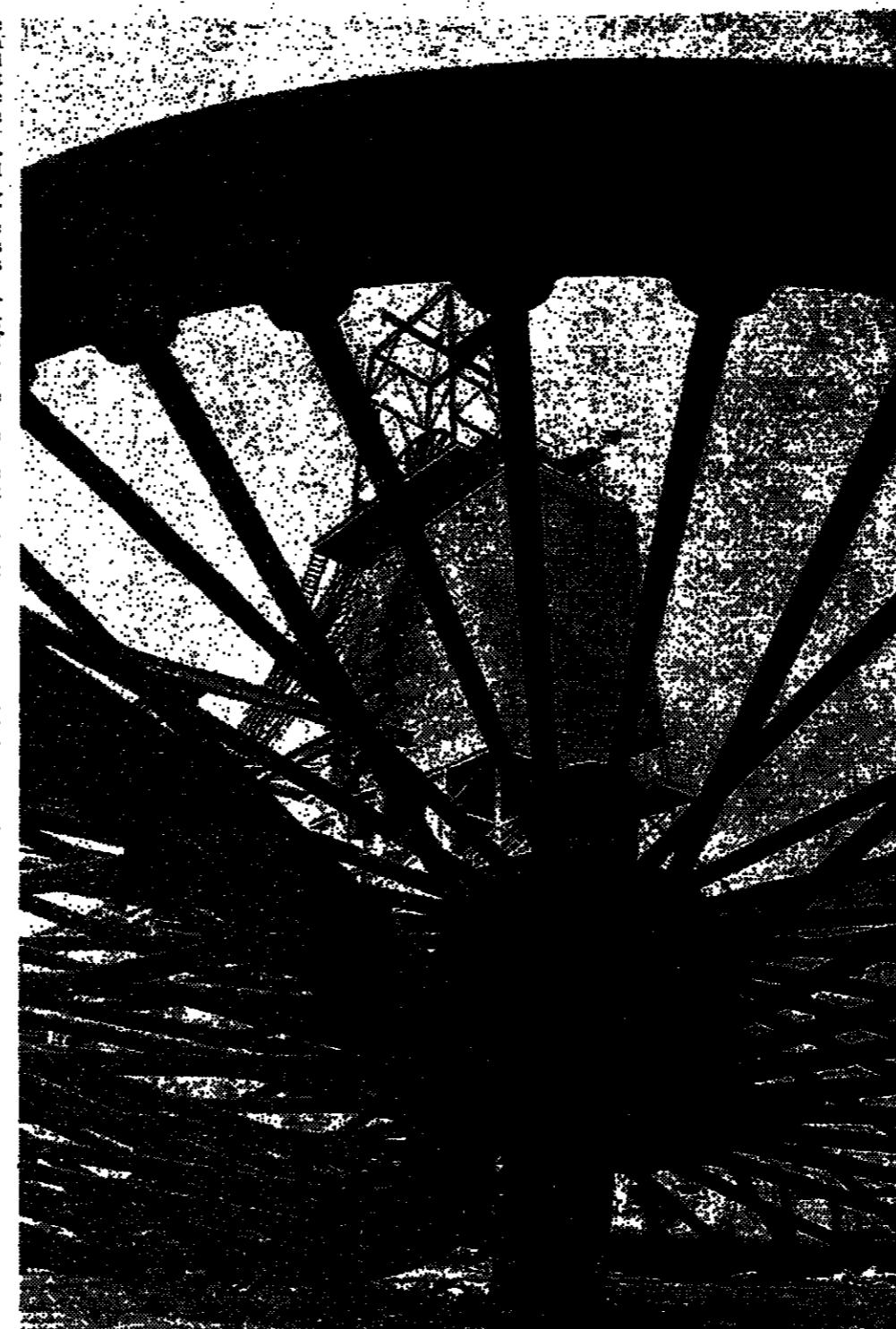
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Coventry Colliery: Miners were picketed out before the strike was declared official in the area



Striker Nev Bell with wife Mary and son Andrew

The boarded-up house of a working miner

'I supported the strike - but I couldn't afford to go bankrupt'

Faceworker who is still working

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Here the members of the strike committee gather in earnest conclave while their

women shout at them to come in and eat.

Nev Bell, former branch president and official spokesman and fund-raiser, whose voice is hoarse from speaking at meetings, is bearded by a representative of Workers' Power, who wants to organize a rally in Coventry. Nev gives him the necessary authorization.

The women, meanwhile, are discussing a disco they are planning to hold in the pavilion that evening for children aged 11 to 15.

Morale is high among those at the centre of the strike. They have avoided much of the deprivation that other areas have suffered, thanks to some energetic fund-raising, and because trade union links are predictably strong in Coventry, where staff at firms such as Jaguar, Rolls-Royce and GEC organise weekly collections.

The strike committee receives about £4,000 a week which is spent on hot meals at the sports pavilion, food packages worth £7 each which are distributed every week to strikers in outlying areas, and £7.50 a week for the pickets and to meet individual cases of hardship.

Special care is taken over the children, and the committee has spent £12,000 equipping the children with shoes for the winter term.

At the colliery club, opposite the pit, the strikers have taken over, and even officials, mem-

bers of other unions at the pit, are not made to feel welcome. A move to have 'blacklegs' officially barred was defeated, but the atmosphere would be enough to deter anyone not on strike.

Inside, a man wears a badge which sums up the strikers' feelings: 'We'll not always be poor, but they'll always be scabs'.

Emnity is so pervasive that even the village's only fish and chip shop has been 'blacklisted' for serving policemen.

Cyril Smith, colliery manager for the past two years, sits in his office like a man at the centre of a siege. All the telephones except one in the medical room have been cut off, and the British Telecom engineers will not cross picket lines.

At the moment, Coventry Colliery is producing between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of coal per week - about half its normal production. An underground explosion and a geological fault were responsible for a £1.4m loss last year, but the pit has huge reserves and is earmarked for long-term development.

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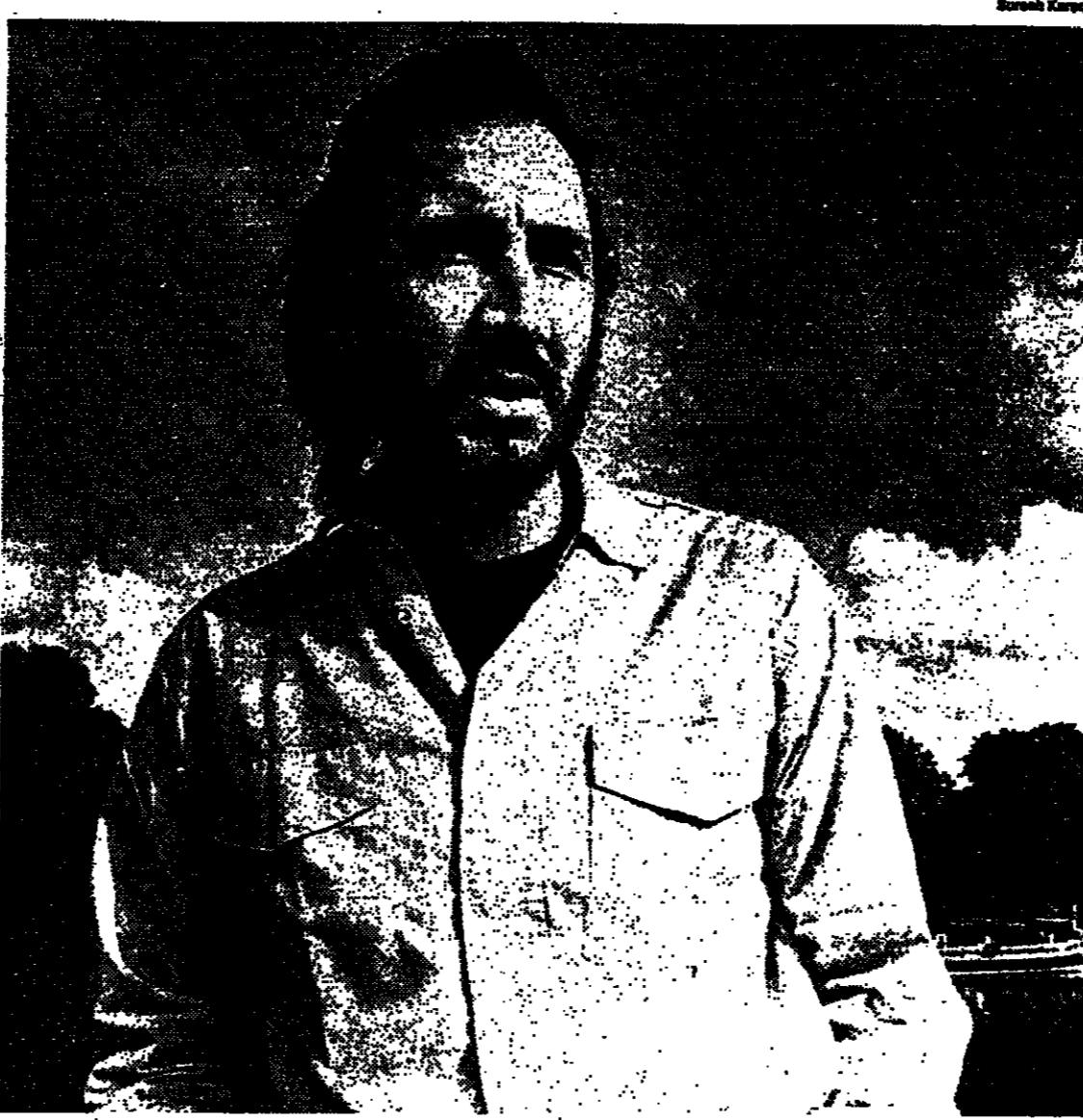
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MONDAY PAGE

Tomorrow rock star
Pete Townshend of The Who, a cured heroin addict, addresses Young Conservatives at the Tory Party conference. Bryan Appleyard reports



My crusade to beat the drug menace

"Heroin is the pursuit of oblivion - that's what it's all about." Pete Townshend began that pursuit in 1981, 18 years after the formation of The Who, a rock band which made its name with the celebration of joyous, nihilistic, youthful destruction. Throughout that period he was surrounded by junkies and, to some extent, he still is. But, until 1981, he never felt the need.

"My brush with heroin was actually connected with an alcohol problem", he explains. "People always seem to end up with heroin after passing through other things. In my case it was alcohol."

"I wanted to stop drinking and I was prescribed a drug called Ativan, a slightly hypnotic anti-depressant. Its effects are remarkably similar to heroin. I became very interested in those little blue pills because I realized that by carefully overdoing it with them I could not only stave off depression and jitters but also feel very good."

"After six weeks it stopped working. I started to take higher and higher doses. Well I was enmeshed in a very druggy crowd at the time, so it was fairly simple for me to find something that prevented me emotionally falling to bits - and that was heroin. It was very cheap. I began smoking it - I believe smoking is the most instantly addictive. It's such a pervasive, ritualistic experience."

After a brief flirtation with the drug in 1981 Townshend shook the habit by travelling to California to be treated by Dr Meg Patterson, a specialist in drug treatment. He had helped with her work in the past. It involves the use of electrical signals transmitted into the brain which appear to reduce craving and anxiety. Within 20 days he was back in London and off the drug.

His belief in Dr Patterson's methods led him to write to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and three months ago he met Fowler and his junior minister, John Patten. Clearly

impressed by Townshend's extensive medical and social knowledge about the effect of drugs, Patten invited him to speak at a Young Conservatives meeting tomorrow at the Tory Party conference - a strange venue for a confirmed socialist who believes that Conservative policies are partly to blame for the scale of the drug problem in Britain.

"It's not a problem you can separate from other problems. In this society oblivion is one of the only ways you can find balance because everything seems so frantic, so dangerous. With a right-wing government everything also seems so uncaring. People tend to become absorbed in their own emotional and physical feelings. Most people go to the pub and get wrecked and that's what I did until my liver more or less gave out. I needed these moments of oblivion and when that stopped working I needed to find something else."

But there are twists and turns on the road to oblivion. Townshend is convinced that the heart of the heroin problem lies in the number of misunderstandings about its physical and psychological effects. For one thing he points out that, whereas alcoholism is fairly uniform in its effects, heroin's impact differs widely from one individual to another.

So he is impatient with suggestions from some journalists that becoming addicted is quite difficult.

"It can be uncomfortable to begin with because you're sick quite a lot, but you don't really feel anything. I think the real point is that if you're 15 or 16 withdrawal isn't so bad because you're healthy and strong. So you go back. And each time it gets worse until finally it's so bad you can't get off, you're so physically emaciated. When you use heroin you don't feel the need to keep yourself healthy."

"I thought I was going to end up dead. It seems to be an end-of-the-road thing. In my case it was absolute desperation. It was a futile

hand-in-the-air gesture. I couldn't do anything to feel good any more. I couldn't even drive from A to B."

"And remember the rock business is privileged in one important respect - you can earn a living in any state. Someone will make sure you get on that stage - someone will be watching to make sure you don't die."

Townshend associates his decline into nearly-terminal alcoholism and heroin with a sudden feeling in the mid-1970s that he had lost his grip. Until then his status in the pop world made him a feared figure. He was not just a musician, he was a spokesman for the band and for disaffected youth. But when punk came along he noticed the rock journalists suddenly talked to him differently - he was no longer at the top, a new generation had superseded him.

The crisis arose at a party in New York. He was drinking steadily when he noticed everybody vanish to the lavatory to take their cocaine.

"I just thought this is ridiculous. I'm actually missing out because I don't use drugs. I made an absolute decision to use drugs again." Cocaine, alcohol, Ativan and heroin followed.

But with the help of Dr Patterson he pulled out of the suicidal decline. He now lives and works in Twickenham and has two daughters

aged 15 and 13. He is utterly convinced they and their friends are safe because of his experience and knowledge.

"I can spot a junkie a mile off," he says and lists three key areas of symptoms:

• Nodding off. Sudden short, deep sleeps and inability to maintain interest for periods.

• Yellowish skin and dilated pupils.

• Difficulty in holding food down in early stages of addiction combined with a seemingly healthy appetite. Also a general decline in well-being through the day. By the evening early users often appear to have mild flu."

And this is his first recommendation to the Young Tories tomorrow. He wants to see parents, teachers and children thoroughly educated to recognize the symptoms - "It makes me confident about being able to help other addicts. If you can recognize an addict you can allow them for the first time in their life to tell the truth. If you've had to resort to that kind of drug there's something you haven't been able to talk about. Every junkie has to lie."

His second demand is more treatment. He sees only two ways: brutal detoxification programmes involving confinement and exercise. The latter is, he reckons, an underrated aid in the whole process.

Secondly there's Dr Patterson's methods which, he is convinced, will ultimately be available as a matter of course from GPs.

Dealing with supply is, he believes, virtually futile. The drug is now an international currency, used by terrorists, full-time dealers or casual emigrants wanting to start off with plenty of cash in a new country.

Apart from a love-hate relationship with tobacco and an addiction to coffee, Townshend is now drug-free. Yet he remains obsessed with the subject. He declined to become involved with a recent campaign among younger pop stars against heroin but with the kind of access to Government circles he seems to enjoy, he is clearly able to do more while making less noise about it.

There is one final irony in his case which demonstrates the strange twists and turns involved in any drug-influenced biography.

He is convinced heroin saved his life.

This is probably the most controversial thing I'll ever say about heroin. If I hadn't become a junkie I would not have gone to Meg Patterson and if I hadn't done that I would be dead. I would have crashed my car, gone back to alcohol, combined with tranquilizers - all the standard ingredients of the drug/alcohol cocktail death story."

He is certain that addiction affects people from all social and emotional backgrounds. He does not believe that there is an addictive personality likely to succumb to drugs and believes that the addicts' preoccupied, socially destructive character, their loss of ambition, selfishness, ruthlessness and dishonesty, are not a cause of addiction, but a symptom.

He is not surprised that many parents have similar personality problems and difficulties with social relationships; they have all had a home rivered by the addicts' behaviour.

Dr Lipsedge is very critical of clinics and doctors who aim to maintain addicts on methadone, a heroin substitute, rather than heroin itself. "As a treatment," he says, "that is just about as intelligent as persuading an alcoholic to change from gin to vodka".

Dr Trevor Turner, Lecturer in Psychiatry at St Bartholomew's Hospital, is outspoken in his views based on his clinical experience. He says that although the consequences to the health of an addict are doctors' problems, uncomplicated addiction is not. "The idea that addiction is a disease is a myth. It is disgraceful that parents, politicians and persons have been able to shift their responsibilities by claiming that the problem is medical."

"In my view the use of heroin is more widespread because it is readily available and comparatively cheap. I agree that there are some 'perfectly normal parents' who have addicted children, but in the main the addicts have either had a poor family background or demanding, anxious and over-involved parents."

Dr Turner thinks that heroin addiction is often a manifestation of an immature personality and rebellion through apathy. Although he agrees that it is impossible to predict who will become an addict, he says that when cases are reviewed retrospectively indications can often be seen.

Professor Edwards's middle line seems to appeal to most doctors. He says that the causes and nature of addiction are multifactorial. There may be a biological element, perhaps differences will be demonstrated in the neurotransmitter systems of the brain.

A postgraduate student, formerly prominent in national student politics, told *The Times* that some of his university friends take marijuana or cocaine, but heroin is unfashionable, the drug for failures and misfits. He believes they start by seeing it as a romantic gesture.

However much doctors may debate technicalities they all agree that unless the Government reduces availability, unless parents acknowledge that the well-being of their children must be the family priority and until and judiciary appreciates that dealers are nearly always users and therefore consume liars, no amount of medical care will stop addicts growing thinner as profiteers grow fatter.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

Heroin: the facts

The British share of a thriving international heroin black market is reported to be worth £200m annually. With a street value of £60,000 a kilogram, middle men divide between them profits of more than 1,000 per cent.

There is a direct relationship between availability, cost and the number of addicts. The price is now lower than ever before - £10 will buy enough heroin to keep an established addict satisfied for 24 hours, less than his parents would spend on a bottle of malt whisky.

Although the number of addicts is unknown, the statistics of registered addicts give an indication of trends. In 1973, 807 former addicts registered and 508 new names were added.

In 1983, 1,678 old addicts were joined by 4,186 recruits. Fortunately the death rate has not shown a corresponding increase. In 1973, 55 addicts died directly from addiction; in 1983 there were 78 deaths.

Addiction will have played a part in the deaths of many times this number. Fifteen years ago it was estimated that 10 per cent

of addicts died annually. Now the figure is thought to be 2 to 3 per cent.

The lower death rate from heroin, smack or H in users' parlance, may be due, in part, to the changing method of using heroin. More is taken by sniffing the powder - snorting; or by "chasing the dragon", inhaling the fumes after the

powdered heroin has been melted over heated oven foil or on a thin tin lid; less through intravenous injection - mainlining.

Dirty needles with traces of other addicts' blood left on them are responsible for spreading hepatitis B septicemia. It seems probable that when AIDS is established in the heterosexual community, it too will be spread in this way.

Heroin dealing has links with organized crime in general and prostitution in particular. Prostitution is a ready way for women to make money needed to service their addiction.

Addicts, when they give up heroin, describe it as "coming clean". At this time they experience "cold turkey", usually, according to some doctors, little worse than, and similar to, an attack of influenza.

Useful addresses:

Families Anonymous, 88 Caledonian Road, London N1 9DN. Tel 01-278 3805; Narcotics Anonymous, PO Box 246, London SW10. Tel 01-571 0505. There are groups in Bristol, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Glasgow, Dublin and Edinburgh. Details of some of these clinics.

Brixton Lodge, Old Brixton Road, Weston-super-Mare, Avon, BS24 2NN. Patient does not have to be referred by a GP. Money back for PPP, BUPA, Western Provident Association. Basic cost approx £95 per day; includes treatment, medical care etc. Registered charity. Length of stay average 43 days (85 x 43 = 2085). Waiting list 3 or 4 days!

The Charter Clinic, Chelsea and Hammersmith, London; professional charges plus hotel charges; Galsworthy House, Roehampton; Broadhurst House, Nr Plymouth.

NHS: The larger teaching hospitals. All areas have a drug dependence clinic.

The many parts of a man on the make

The new magazine, *Working Woman*, has been criticized for a lack of understanding of those of us who want our development properly recognized" (Carol Sarier, *Marketing Week*). Miss Sarier also complains that the magazine does not apply itself to the special problems of women in business.

How unfair, since week in, week out, publications devoted to working men - *The Economist*, *The Financial Times* and the business supplements of Sunday newspapers - consistently fail to highlight the unique problems facing their readership.

The time has surely come for a magazine reflecting the businessman's needs, so wilfully ignored by existing media. A magazine, for example, like *Man on the Make*.

I have been lucky enough to obtain a sneak preview reading of this proposed publication whose launch is set to coincide with the eve of this autumn's CBI conference and in the interests of readers of this column, memorized the first ever *Man on the Make* centrefold interview in its entirety. Here it is.

Our very first *Man on the Make* is Mr Brillo Calculating of Calculating Enterprises Inc. Mr Calculating is a graduate of the National School of Psychological Warfare, where he obtained a first in Office Politics, a course he advocated with enthusiasm. "Forget about

PENNY PERRICK

an MBA from the Harvard Business School, it's never got anyone into the right golf club yet."

Can a brilliantly successful man like Calculating still find time for important personal relationships? "Good heavens, yes. In fact, it's vital to be able to switch off completely at the end of the working day. That's why I and my wife, Lady Camilla, Calculating, make a point of spending evenings together, either giving intimate dinner parties for about 20 people - the chairman of the board, the director of our merchant bank and other close associates - or relaxing by spending the time with overseas clients."

"We must have seen 'Cats

that amusing little Middle Eastern nightclub in Soho so often that the belly dancers regard Camilla as a sister."

"It's vital for busy chief executives to take proper holidays, so twice a year I drop Camilla at her drying-out clinic and toddle off to this health farm run by Mrs Volupta Wobble."

"A few days of drinking my gin with Perrier instead of the usual tonic really bucks up the system and, over the years, I've made some very useful contacts in the massage room."

"In fact, the deal to build a 50-storey leisure centre in the Sudan was clinched when the contractor, Billy Breezelock, and I were undergoing one of Mrs Wobble's deep-acting sea-side treatments."

Does he have any fashion tips for the working man? "Certainly. It is essential to be properly turned out and, however busy you are, you should always find the time to remind your wife or your chauffeur to take your suits to the cleaner regularly."

"I disapprove of wearing a lot of jewelry at work but a diamond tie-pin does inspire confidence, especially if the stone is five-carat or more."

"My secretary, Lavinia, keeps me in good working order; she'll always give my shoes an extra

shine before I go off to an important lunch and keeps a supply of spare shirt buttons on her computer console."

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Blowing the whistle

Leslie Curtis, chairman of the Police Federation, received help in drafting his controversial speech last week which claimed the Labour conference had "indulged in an orgy of police bashing" and doubted whether the police could work properly under a Labour government. The help came not from Tory Central Office, as one might suspect, but from a Labour member of the GLC. His name is Tony Judge, and he is the federation's PRO. It was "a mutually collaborative effort", admits Judge, but he denies there is any conflict of loyalty: "I seem to be the one member of the party who actually espouses police causes". He deplores picket line violence, resents Labour's depiction of the police "thugs and fascists" and is appalled that it's virtually impossible to get a hearing for the police "inside the Labour party". There is "a case to be made for the police", he says "and I am proud to be able to make it".

Home truth

Niall Sookoo, a delegate from Lewisham East, would not tell the Labour conference on Friday the name of a Labour MP he accused of having business links with South Africa, despite the promptings of conference chairman Eric Heffer. All he would say is that the name appeared in a recent *Times* article. No wonder he is reticent. The MP is his own John Silkin, chairman of a company called Arena Consortium which, as I revealed in the Diary on July 31, has bought control of Wembley Stadium with money borrowed from Standard Chartered Bank. Standard, which also advised Arena, is one of South Africa's big two banks and regularly has dealings with the Pretoria government. According to Sookoo, any MP with South African links should resign immediately - which would at least solve Silkin's deselection problems.

Combined op

There will be no peace for delegates to this week's Tory conference. Appalled that there will be no specific debate on nuclear weapons, CND plans to attack from land, sea and air. At different times a light aircraft trailing the slogan "Trident Would Cost Us the Earth" will buzz Brighton seafront, a 100ft "submarine" daubed "Trident is Sinking" will rise from the sea opposite the conference centre, and Bruce Kent will lead his troops to a rally by the Palace Pier. At the latter CND will unveil the latest addition to its armoury: Air Commodore Alastair Mackie, CBE, DFC, a convert making his first appearance on a major CND platform.

Unneeded

There is more than meets the eye in the decision to include a debate on heroin and solvent abuse on the Tory conference agenda this week. I am told that the agenda sub-committee was hoping to provoke Marc Glendenning, the embarrassingly right-wing chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students, into a clarifying public statement of his libertarian belief that heroin should be legalized. The committee will be disappointed. Glendenning will not be flushed out. He tells me he finds the subject dull and would prefer to talk about Ulster.

BARRY FANTONI



'It's times like these that sustain one in one's lack of faith'

Very waggish

The Arts Council refutes suggestions that it is going to the dogs. Indeed, it has just banned the creatures from its Piccadilly headquarters after an employee was bitten by one. This has pleased neither literature director Charles Osborne nor personnel director Carol Harris because their dogs - Asta and Archibald - were wont to accompany them to work. "It's very unfair," growled Osborne. "Everyone loved Asta. He was known as William Rees-Dogg because of his impeccable manners."

Spot luck

Are Arthur Scargill's supporters the subject of covert surveillance by Government agencies? One of Mrs Thatcher's special advisers at No 10 had the bright idea of attending a miners' rally in London to assess for himself Scargill's charisma and the men's mood. Disguised as a threadbare NUM supporter, he duly mingled and made mental notes. The next day he was summoned by his Downing Street superiors, informed he had been "spotted", and given a Thatcher-style dressing down for irresponsibility. "Anyone would have thought I'd been there to assassinate Scargill, not listen to him," the culprit confided. PHS

Blighted hope that must be revived

by Jamie Stevenson

Most Tories believe one of the Thatcher Government's key achievements has been council house sales. By the next general election, well over a million council tenants will have bought their homes. The number of council tenants will have fallen from a third to a quarter of the population.

These statistics are applauded at Tory party conferences. But many involved in housing - of all political views - believe the Government's housing policy is not the unparalleled success it is claimed to be.

At this year's conference, questions will be asked about the 5.5 million council dwellings still unsold. A motion will be proposed, and almost certainly carried, urging the Government to do something about the vast acreage of unsaleable council flats. For there is clear concern that housing policy should do more than convert existing tenants into home owners; it should also provide better homes for tomorrow's households.

The 1983 Tory manifesto talked about making Britain "the best housed nation in Europe", implying expenditure on home improvements and new homes. The money does not have to come out of the public purse. Council house sales winkle out private money not just for purchase but maintenance and improvement.

Generous improvement grants in Sir

Geoffrey Howe's 1982 Budget set off a renovation boom at a time when the sale of new homes was shooting ahead. Yet overall, total investment in housing in the past five years is 30 per cent lower than a decade ago.

That statistic highlights the plight of tenants stranded in unsaleable tower blocks, many in run-down inner-city areas. Conservatives know they cannot leave this problem untouched. Whoever was responsible for putting them up, the Government has a residual responsibility for dealing with such a massive social disaster.

The Chancellor's spending squeeze effectively rules out greater public spending, so the Government's formula has inevitably lain in private enterprise. Construction companies, in small numbers, have been encouraged to convert the blighted estates into attractive homes. This can work with stunning success. In Minster Court, Liverpool, buyers rushed for well landscaped flats in what had been a vandalized estate.

Projects like that create further success. An enterprise was started last year to convert the 3,500-dwelling Cantrill Farm estate, near Merseside, into an attractive village, with banks, building society, builder and Labour borough in enthusiastic partnership.

Then came the imposition of VAT on building extensions and refurbishment. In

his enthusiasm for tax reform, the Chancellor stopped the Government's inner-city home ownership drive in its tracks. Private developers buying blighted council estates for improvement immediately suffered a 15 per cent addition to their costs. These schemes always had low margins and high risk. The VAT decision finally tipped the scales against them.

Ironically, the Treasury actually set the new VAT technical rules to favour local authorities rather than private developers, permitting local authorities to recover all their VAT costs on redevelopment. The new imposition is a death blow to private enterprise involvement.

Public money will be needed to make private inner-city refurbishment schemes viable again. Conservative distaste for words like "intervention", "grant" and "pump-priming" will have to be disregarded. Projects will either have to be funded directly through local authorities who recover VAT or additional development grants will be required to attract more private capital into this previously blighted market.

The author is director of economic and political affairs at the Building Employers Federation.

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Sarah Hogg urges a radically new outlook by a Cabinet going stale

Wanted: less secrecy, new ideas

Cast your mind back six months. Nigel Lawson was on the crest of the wave of enthusiasm that greeted his first Budget; Sir Geoffrey Howe, his predecessor, was labouring under the unrewarding burdens of foreign affairs and the depressing recollection that as Chancellor he never had it so good.

The wicked impermanence of politics almost inevitably decreed that come the Conservative party conference the Hero of Hongkong should be riding high, while his successor at the Treasury should be in difficulties. The Tory party as a whole, however, should address itself to a more serious issue than the sea-sawing reputations of its two top ministers, and that is its excessive dependence on the Chancellor and his Treasury team to generate the radical new policies needed.

To some extent, this was inevitable. In office, and still more in a second term of office, advisory talent becomes absorbed into the machinery of government. The inclusion of David Young in the cabinet is a sublime example of the government urge to draw in advisers rather than open up public discussion. Party research departments within in office, or attach themselves to the lifeblood of official business.

It is, just the same, a dangerous trend. Lawson has marked himself down as a Chancellor who believes in a whole variety of micro-economic improvements as the route to economic revival, higher output and employment. The dire unemployment figures and signs of weakness in the output recovery suggest that if he is to prove his point, he had better start travelling rather fast.

But what does Lawson's micro-economic revolution add up to? We know, of course, that he is concerned to widen the Government's attack on wage costs. Even after allowing for inflation wages have been rising faster than the underlying increase in productivity in the economy as a whole, which Lawson sees as a brake on employment.

Beyond the normal autumn exhortation, intended to influence the climate of the new pay round, David Young has obviously been drawn in from the Manpower Services Commission to the heart of government to propose specific measures designed to lower employment costs - particularly the cost of employing the young. But what is the Chancellor's role in all this?

Occasionally it does become clear that something is hatching in Great George Street. We know that the Chancellor needs to find a new way of stimulating recovery, short of overt reflaction. A fall in interest rates this week would certainly cheer



Lawson in need of advice. Young can he deliver?

up the Tory conference, and make Lawson's autumn economic forecast look brighter; but as a tool of expansion it has proved unreliable, easily bent by international forces outside Lawson's control.

So, for his 1985 Budget, the Chancellor needs an addition to the list of indirect stimuli used by this government, such as the abolition of hire purchase controls or the change in capital allowances. At the same time, he must live up to his infant reputation as a tax-reforming Chancellor. Discussion of both these issues is likely to be withdrawn further and further behind the walls of pre-Budget secrecy by a government neurotically determined to prevent a repetition of last year's leak.

This anxiety is misplaced. After the event, it became clear that rumours of tax changes had not had a significant effect on financial behaviour, the usual reason for condemning Budget leaks. Trouble could anyway be avoided by early publication of a range of options, and before Lawson embarks on wholesale reform of VAT or income

tax, that is precisely what he should provide.

At present, he is getting the worst of all worlds. His own public answers, which talk vaguely of the need to improve labour and product markets, sound ludicrously thin. At best, they seem to consist of a post-hoc justification of the Government's privatisation programme, or coded support for the battle against union power - all very well in its way, but not precisely pregnant with promise of future action.

Meanwhile, stories abound of wicked Treasury plots to tax this and that. Take, most significantly, the question of the taxation of child benefit. This should form part of a major overhaul of the overlapping tax and social security systems - a prime target for Lawson's reforming zeal. Such revision as is actually going on, however, is being done by the Department of Health and Social Security, and is mainly designed to achieve a more streamlined version of the existing benefits system. The Treasury cannot inject the odd tax notion into this process without provoking ill-informed public resistance.

It should be the lead manager of reform.

But that means preparation of something more than a Budget secret or two: a full-scale green paper on taxation and benefit reform. Such was the method by which Lord Barber progressed, in the early 1970s, towards a tax-credit system - the most under-appreciated initiative of the ill-fated Heath government.

Since the early 1970s, both

fashions and finance have changed;

and Lawson's income tax reform

should be very different, directed

particularly towards the enhancement of work incentives.

Yet today's Tory party seems singularly lacking in radical reformers urging wholesale change on the Chancellor. In part this is because the defeat of the "wets" in the macroeconomic battle of the early 1980s has turned the traditionally radical wing of the Tory party from the obstruction of ideas to the obstruction of a government it mistrusts. We are therefore left to rely too much on the part-exhausted energies of an administration retreating into second-term secrecy.

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should be very different, directed

particularly towards the enhancement of work incentives.

Yet today's Tory party seems singularly lacking in radical reformers urging wholesale change on



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

OPPORTUNITY MISSED

Public horse-trading of the sort that led to Friday's skimpy White Paper on airline competition policy invites the kind of cynical immediate response it has received. Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, was caught between conflicting demands for greater long-term competition and for the speedy privatization of British Airways at a good price. He has made little attempt to disguise his capitulation in the face of the powerful practical and political arguments and much skilful and insistent lobbying on behalf of British Airways. Mr Ridley and his officials have instead attempted to achieve by other means the main intentions of the boost to competition promoted by the Civil Aviation Authority in a study the Transport Secretary himself commissioned last December.

Even on the test of fulfilling the main aims of the CAA report however – and these intentions have the full backing of the Transport Secretary – the White Paper proposals emerge as little more than a superficial sop to competition, enough for political speechwriters to claim action but probably not enough to achieve any lasting benefit of greater competition to consumers.

By far the most solid action is to transfer highly profitable monopolistic Saudi Arabian routes from British Airways to British Caledonian in exchange for unprofitable or as yet unexploited routes. This beefs up British Caledonian financially, answering the CAA's aim of building an alternative world-scale airline, without cutting British Airways' route structure, which accounts for four fifths of scheduled services. However, the change will if anything narrow British Caledonian's potential

and make its higher profits more vulnerable. Moreover, an integral part of the CAA's plan was to enhance the role of Gatwick, British Caledonian's base, to act as an alternative hub-and-spoke network in competition with BA's base at Heathrow. The White Paper proposals will rather detract from it.

This hub-and-spoke idea is central to encouraging international airline competition in the United States, lay-benches the CAA proposal to transfer BA's international flights from the leading provincial airports to other independent airlines. Instead the White Paper compromise envisages British Airways subsidizing such airlines with facilities and £7 million of cash to develop new international routes. This is an extraordinary proposal, confirming the other independents as mere tick birds riding on BA's back and acknowledging its ability to generate monopoly profits.

But the Transport Secretary also faced provincial opposition to BA's withdrawal. The more vociferous pressure groups clearly valued the status of BA international flights and existing jobs higher than the stopper imposed by BA dominance on the potential but uncertain emergence of Manchester and Birmingham as more than tertiary international airports. The test will come in arguments over the third London airport, to which BA is implacably opposed. Only in the unlikely event of BA switching from its championship of a fifth terminal at Heathrow to further development of Birmingham and Manchester, will BA's present victory be justified.

The one area in which the White Paper proposals fully agree with the CAA is in the need for experimental deregulation and competitive tests.

HERR HONECKER'S GERMANY

As the troops and bands and slogan-chanting crowds marched through the centre of East Berlin this weekend to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, one spectator recalled the wry remark of a Polish intellectual: "The Poles will subvert any system, but the Germans will make any system work." East Germany is closer than any other East European State to a working model of the Marxist-Leninist system. Indeed in some respects it is closer than the Soviet Union.

The Socialist Unity Party practises "democratic centralism" while playing a leading role in society very much as Lenin ordered. Agriculture is fully collectivized. Industry is still largely run by Soviet-type central command planning, rather than Hungarian-style decentralized enterprise. And yet it works.

Whether because of its system, as Herr Erich Honecker claimed on Saturday, or in spite of its system, as most western economists argue, East Germany is today among the world's top ten industrial nations. The official claim of 5 per cent growth this year is certainly exaggerated, but the GDR has apparently managed to maintain the levels of supplies to its own consumers, despite increased demands from Comecon, higher Soviet prices for energy and raw materials, and heavy hard currency debt repayments to the West. This is one reason why the Honecker regime enjoys a degree of popular acceptance which its

tion of UK domestic air fares and new provincial routes. But the CAA is now doubtful. Given the failure to curb British Airways dominance, it believes deregulation might actually hinder long-term competition.

The White Paper proposals fail on the test of promoting long-term competition. They represent another opportunity lost in the cause of maximizing the proceeds of privatization almost exactly in the manner of the new rules for British Telecom.

There seems no reason to doubt Mrs Thatcher's and therefore the Cabinet's genuine desire to enhance competition within the economy in order to improve efficiency and consumer choice. But the rhetoric is becoming more empty. This is most noticeable in the privatization programme, but also in the narrow Whitehall interpretation of the revised guidelines to judge mergers on a more purely competitive test. Priority for competition seems reserved for situations where there is a likely benefit to the government revenue or expenditure as in bus subsidies, warship-building, National Health Service or local authority procurement. The taxpayer as individual consumer is still subordinated to the corporatist principle of giving successful commercial organizations a free hand.

It is not too late to bring a more balanced sense of priorities to implementing the privatization programme. At present, the Treasury view dominates from its central position dealing with a variety of sponsoring departments. A small central co-ordinating body involving outside industrialists as well as a spread of departmental ministers could bring more consistent industrial and competitive tests.

FREE TRADE IN ART

The British Museum has been given a lot of stick for failing to match the asking price of £5,000,000 for 70 drawings from the Chatsworth collection which were then sold at auction for £3,000,000. It is always galling to turn down the chance to get some desirable object for a quarter of what it afterwards turns out to be worth in a freakish market. If the BM were an institution situated a mile to the east, say, Lombard Street its directors would be kicking themselves all the way to the bank.

But the museum is not that kind of an animal. It is there to gather, conserve and display collections, not to amass financial assets. The 70 drawings, which had to be taken all or none, included some that would have enhanced the museum's already sumptuous collection of old master drawings, which, taken with other inalienable collections in the country, are of unparalleled quality. The Chatsworth offering en bloc was, in a hard sense, surplus to the museum's requirements. The five-and-a-quarter million pounds it is believed to have been prepared to go to is three

times the whole of its annual purchase grant, which has to do for all of the museum's different kinds of collections. It was being assisted by the National Heritage Memorial Fund. But the fund is not bottomless and it, too, has many calls upon it. The decision to break off negotiations, though based on expert appreciation of the market that proved spectacularly wrong, was a perfectly sensible one.

There are now calls for a review of the whole system of controlling the export of works of art. The principle of the system, which goes back to the Waverley committee that reported soon after the war, is to interfere with free trade only if a foreign bid or offer can be matched in value from a domestic quarter, and for long enough to establish whether a matching bid is forthcoming. The system is equitable and has been effective without being absolute. If it is now becoming overwhelmed by the new dollar and the wealth behind it, that is one of those facts of economic life that everyone is expected to recognize and adapt to.

In this connection the word "heritage" needs to be re-exam-

ined. It is easy to see that the Chatsworth collection of old master drawings is part of the heritage of the Cavendish family. It is less easy to see that it is part of the heritage of the nation. Some objects unquestionably answer to that description: Stonehenge, York Minster, and at the more movable end of things the Crown Jewels, the Lincoln Magna Carta of 1215, the Stone of Scone, Turner's "Rain, Speed and Steam."

A new and stricter classification of "heritage" matter might be attempted, confined to things that are both of surpassing beauty, curiosity or interest and tied to these islands by origin, native genius or historical association. Most of it is either immovable or already in safe collections; and whatever is not would be unexportable by discretion exercised at the time. Other masterpieces not answering to those strict criteria could be sold abroad subject to the present restraints. Their loss can be viewed with more equanimity, especially if they go to public collections and especially now that people and works of art on loan move over the globe more freely than ever before.

Pooling resources for disaster relief

From Professor H. W. Singer and Dr J. Wood

Sir, Your October 5 edition ("Ethiopian drought puts half a million people under shadow of death") brings up yet again the plight of drought victims in Africa and the efforts of the Save the Children Fund and the UN World Food Programme to alleviate the suffering. However, these appeals have been recurring for some years now, touchingly couched in terms of suffering children.

Voluntary agencies such as SCF respond magnificently to the disasters once they are there, but their funds tend to dwindle when the worst is over – that is, just when follow-up and prevention are most needed. The UN developmental agencies have to wait for the often lengthy processing of government requests before much can be done. It is not time that all these disparate packages were put together to do something about the type of problem recurrently arising in Ethiopia and elsewhere?

There are now too many cooks with too little broth – Unicef (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Red Cross, bilateral agencies and a range of voluntary agencies. Has the time not come for the Government, which has already indicated support in principle, to put its weight behind the recent World Bank proposals to create a special supplementary IDA fund for Africa that could enable a pooling of resources and of planning in an operational context, working closely with victims and potential victims of emergencies and all the various agencies?

Similarly, has the time not also come for Unicef, the World Food Programme, UN Disaster Relief etc to be joining forces with IDA (International Development Association) in a single UN humanitarian agency, perhaps divested of some of the usual bureaucracy and as the counterpart of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund?

Yours truly,

H. W. SINGER,
J. WOOD,
The Institute of Development
Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton, Sussex.

TV as teaching aid

From Mr Philip Simpson

Sir, The DES consultative document, *English from 5 to 16* (The Times, October 3), is to be commended for recognising that television, film and video are worth critical and evaluative attention not only as sources of information but also as entertainment. It is disappointing, though, that these are seen as objectives for the 16-year-old pupils only.

Last year another DES report, *Popular Television and Schooling*, pointed out that young people between five and 14 years of age spend an average of 23 hours per week watching television.

Television is worth the attention of teachers and pupils from at least the age of seven. It already provides "a normal and habitual source of pleasure, interest and information" which *English from 5 to 16* rightly sees as the desirable attitude to reading. Moreover, television might also be used throughout primary and secondary schooling to realise many of the listening, speaking and understanding objectives recommended in the document.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP SIMPSON,
Head of Education,
British Film Institute,
81 Dean Street, W1.

Slaughter on the wing

From Dr Denis F. Owen

Sir, I agree with your report (October 3) that it is disgraceful that Greece is an EEC member, that its migratory birds should continue to be shot and eaten. But before outright condemnation from our half a million bird watchers, should we not put our own house in order?

I do not mind the shooting of pheasants (which are aliens, anyway) and nor do I care if people want to slaughter the sedentary red grouse, but I am concerned about snipe, woodcock, wigeon and other migratory species, all regarded (in season) as legitimate quarry.

Many of these birds breed in Sweden and other non-EEC countries to the north and east, where they are given full protection. These international migrants deserve full protection while here it matters not whether they are EEC born and bred.

So let us conserve all migratory birds, for then we would be in a much better position to criticise Greece for eating night herons and nightingales.

Yours sincerely,

DENIS F. OWEN,
Sheffield Place,
Headington, Oxford.

Soviet sea power

From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, The editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships* (1975-76) has pointed out, and rightly, in his letter published on September 18, that he declined to accept the Soviet designation of Kiev as a "large anti-submarine cruiser" when it should properly be considered as an "aircraft carrier". He then proceeds to make the contention that the Soviet designation "was probably aimed at circumventing the restrictions on aircraft carriers in the Montreux Convention (1936)." Perhaps he would indicate to your readers, Sir, where he finds such restrictions, which the USSR seeks to avoid, within the four corners of the Convention. An analysis of the Convention

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tory armoury to combat unemployment

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, You are right to say ("Action on jobs", October 5) that "Mr Lawson needs a new armoury of policies for unemployment". Some of these are outlined in the One Nation pamphlet, *Jobs Ahead*, which sets out a range of proposals that are consistent with the Government's medium-term economic strategy.

In fact, new jobs are being created; but the new jobs are swamped by the number of extra school-leavers now entering the job market. As Mrs Thatcher has pointed out, in the next five years the number of new job seekers looking for employment will exceed the number of people reaching the retirement age by 500,000.

Even the Labour Party chief economic spokesman seems to recognize that just cutting the retirement age for men would add a substantial extra burden to the future cost of pensions.

What is needed is a voluntary retirement scheme, which could remain in force until the demographic tide changes in 1989. The Government has already taken a tentative first step down this path with its job release scheme, but this is hedged round with too many restrictions.

The gross cost of a voluntary retirement scheme, which would ease 500,000 people out of employ-

ment or off the rolls of the unemployed, would be £1,250m, but the net cost would be very much lower.

At the same time, Nigel Lawson and Tom King have both stressed the importance of young people pricing themselves into the job market. The Government could make its own contribution to this by cutting the employers' National Insurance contribution for young workers under 20.

Nigel Lawson has already cut this tax on jobs in his first Budget. If we accept that young unemployment is the major social problem which we face, it seems sensible to concentrate further cuts in the employers' contribution on young people.

But Nigel Lawson and Tom King are surely right to stress the importance of not pricing ourselves out of the market. As I note in *Jobs Ahead*, "in the period 1973-82, British industrial workers' real hourly earnings went up by 10 per cent and total British employment went down by seven per cent simultaneously". American industrial workers' real hourly earnings went down by 11 per cent and total American employment went up by 16 per cent. The lesson is plain.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP GOODHART,

House of Commons.

October 5.

Postal efficiency

From Mr A. A. Wells

Sir, Mr M. P. Thompson (September 22) finds figures quoted in earlier correspondence incredible and casts doubt upon their veracity.

For many years I have had wrongly delivered to this address letters for all parts of the London W1, WC1, WC2 and SE17 postal areas. In one moment of irony there was delivered a letter for the district postmaster and on other occasions the sorting office delivery instructions and even a postman's paylip.

It has been my practice to ask the local postmaster to collect this correctly addressed but wrongly delivered mail and now ask for a receipt therefor, listing the letters collected. I hold receipts dated between July 24, 1983, and May 23, 1984, for 49 misdelivered letters.

On August 31, 1984, I wrote asking for letters wrongly delivered to be collected. The letter has been acknowledged by the district post office but no further action has been taken and still the letters continue to arrive. At the time of writing I have 24 correctly addressed but wrongly delivered letters awaiting collection. Is any further evidence of the Post Office's efficiency required?

Finally may I ask the Post Office for replies to two questions which over the years it has been reluctant to answer:

Falashas' fate

From Dr J. R. Barrington Drew

Sir, Your report (September 12) of the Falashas who are dying from tuberculosis, cholera and malaria in a refugee camp in east Sudan, belies the extent of a tragedy which is now entering its final stage.

The Falashas are pre-talmudic Jews, who before the coup of 1974 lived in small groups north of Lake Tana in the Ethiopian province of Begemdir and Simeen, where they settled in the seventeenth century, after being expelled by the emperor Susenyos from Semyen, an independent province.

Until the agricultural reforms of 1977, they were not allowed to own land and lived mainly by specialized crafts, such as ironwork and pottery; occupations despised by the Amhara-Tigray farmers, who make up most of the population in the Northern Highlands and whose resentment became intense when the reforms enabled Falasha men to own land.

In 1974 there were about 30,000

1. If so much post addressed to others is delivered here, where does my missing mail go?

2. What is the point of mechanising the system and exhorting us to use postcodes if the postman is unable to read the remainder of the address as written or typed?

Yours faithfully,

A. A. WELLS,

Anthony Wells & Co.

104 Great Portland Street, W1.

September 24.

Action against NUM

From Mr David Payne and Mr Andrew Fearn

Sir, We wish to correct the impression being given by many commentators that the action taken by our clients, Kenneth Foulstone and Robert Taylor, against the National Union of Mineworkers is upon modern industrial legislation.

Their action is founded only on the law of contract and principles of natural justice which have served our society for centuries.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID PAYNE,

Messrs Hodgkinson & Tattersall

3 Middlegate,

Newark,

Nottinghamshire.

October 5.

Blackpool expulsion

From Lady Olga Maitland

Sir, I read with interest your report (October 5) covering the Labour Party's decision to ban me from the conference in my capacity as a journalist.

The immigration of Jews from the Diaspora has already led to serious political and economic problems in Israel, which does not have the resources to be responsible for still more refugees. The Falasha are often regarded as an anthropological curiosity (black Jews), but now they are on the brink of extinction. It would surely not be too costly to provide the means whereby they could remain as an intact group, in Africa, and pursue their traditional way of life.

Yours faithfully,



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 6: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended by Mrs Richard Carew Pole arrived at Royal Air Force Lyneham this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Jersey.

The Royal Highness this evening attended the Metropolitan Special Constabulary's Annual Dinner Dance at the Novotel Hotel, Hammersmith, London.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, October 6: The Duke of Kent

arrived at Heathrow airport, London this evening from Turkey. Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

October 7: The Hon. Alexandra Ogilvy, accompanied by the Hon. Angus Ogilvy this afternoon opened the Smith/Culloden Youth Club in Inverness-shire.

Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Hon. Mrs Burt gave birth to a son in London on September 29.

A memorial service for the Marquess of Aberdeen will be held in St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, October 16, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Peter Agnew, St. and Mrs J. M. Watson

The engagement is announced between Peter Agnew, of 2 Smith Square, SW1, and Julie Marie Watson, of 7 Kingston House East, Prince's Gate, SW7.

Mr H. O. Chittenden and Miss E. C. Cooper-Key

The engagement is announced between Hilary, son of the late N. G. (Nobby) Chittenden and Mrs Nigel Martin, of Edgewood, Surrey, and Mrs Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter and William Stuckling, of Camrose House, Stockton, Bede, Suffolk.

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The engagement is announced between See-Ming, son of Mr Charles T. H. Ong and the late Mrs Irene S. E. Ong, of Wimbledon, London, formerly of Singapore, and Peter Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Stuckling, of Camrose House, Stockton, Bede, Suffolk.

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Mr R. E. Beck and Miss S. E. Mainwaring-Burton

The engagement is announced between Daniel, son of Captain and Mrs Martin Busk, Houghton Lodge, Stockbridge, Hampshire, and Sophie, daughter of Major and Mrs Antony Mainwaring-Burton, Oaklands, Hook, Hampshire.

Mr R. Collins and Miss N. Oliver

The marriage will take place on October 26, 1984, between Ron, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Collins, of Gatley, Cheshire, and Nicola, eldest daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs G. W. Oliver, of Amberley-on-Sea, Sussex.

Major-General D. G. Lewis

The engagement is announced between Derek Lewis, of Welburn, Lincoln, and Charlotte Anne Nichols (nee Pratt), of Steyning, Sussex.

Mr J. P. H. O'Donnell and Mrs S. C. Reardon

The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs P. W. O'Donnell, of Ham, and Sophie, daughter of Mr Jeremy Renon, of Chelsea, and Mrs Jacintha Alexander, of Kensington.

Mr S.-M. Ong and Miss P. A. Stuckling

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Time for Britain to act on flourishing ECU

It is an odd experience to learn that any decision taken at the last six economic summits makes a jot of difference to the way the leading governments behave. Yet during the past month the Williamsburg communiqué has been elevated to an importance almost in keeping with its historic location — if, that is, one can believe the solemn pronouncements of American, German and British politicians and central bankers on the question of exchange-rate policy.

It is significant, perhaps, that the President of the German Bundesbank could not quite remember whether it was the Williamsburg or London economic summits which settled international intervention policy. But he was just as sure as everybody else what that policy was. Central banks have agreed to intervene in concert — whenever markets become "disorderly".

Now this is just about the silliest definition of an exchange-rate policy for the world that one can imagine. Central bankers all know more or less what they mean by "disorderly markets" — ones which are so thin that small purchases or sales can produce violent currency movements. But what is the purpose of intervening to prevent this?

Suddenly, erratic currency swings are precisely the means which markets catch out speculators: unless the central bank is particularly skilful (as, admittedly, the Bundesbank occasionally is), the usual consequence of putting the market to order is to save some speculator's bacon.

So what is the real objective of exchange-rate policy? Well, here the cracks appear in the Williamsburg line. The United States has a policy of doing as little as it can get away with without really angering the Germans. West Germany likes to try to stop its exchange-rate overshooting.

The British Government dislikes intervening, at least in public, but does not like the exchange rate to fall too far too fast, because the money markets react by putting upward pressure on interest rates. Since the Government is committed to the view that markets determine interest rates, it is then forced to validate the upward pressure — thus satisfying the markets that it correctly interpreted the likely result of a falling exchange rate in the first place.

Since the Bank of England got itself caught in this particular vicious circle in July, there has been much discussion of monetary techniques it could use to avoid a repeat. That still leaves open the question of the Government's fundamental policy with regard to sterling. The Thatcher government began life with a combination of sublime disregard, and a vague promise, to join the European Monetary System when the time was right. These two contradictory statements soon began to curl at the edges. At first the exchange rate became acceptable as one of a range of monetary indicators, full membership of the European Monetary System, at the same time, was briskly defeated by the Treasury. But the turbulence in the foreign exchange markets, this past year, has increased worldwide desire for a more stable system: while most of the old arguments against membership of the European Monetary System have been losing their force.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Equitable to launch six unit trusts

Equitable Life, the oldest and one of the largest life assurance companies in Britain, is to launch a fully-pledged unit trust operation before the end of the year.

Equitable has been slow to move into the market for unit-linked policies. Since 1969 it has run a single general unit trust, the Equitable Pelican Trust.

The company plans to launch at least six unit trusts covering

NEWS IN BRIEF

the usual investment range", according to Mr Mark Daniel, the technical manager. This is likely to include income and capital growth funds in United Kingdom equities, a gilt fund and funds investing overseas.

• THE STOCK MARKET is wrong to worry about the financing burden of the forthcoming British Telecom flot-

ORDINARY SHARES

Shrinking space for new brands

Tony Hollingworth

Manufacturers are increasingly conscious of the importance of strong brands in today's retail environment. Their chances of establishing such brands are diminishing and it is the consumer who is going to suffer. In July we suggested here that while a lot of lip service was paid to changing eating habits and particularly healthier eating, the growing buying power of leading food retailers was making it difficult for manufacturers to cater for changing tastes. We expressed particular concern about the near impossibility of creating important new brands.

This Government appears to believe that increasing trade domination by a small number of retailers provides a consumer benefit in lower prices. The rapid development of the trade towards an oligopoly suggests that even this benefit may be short lived. Consumers may be paying lower prices, but margins earned by leading retailers have risen steadily.

The Office of Fair Trading is again investigating the extent to which present trends are, or are not, against the public interest. Few observers see any conclusions emerging which are likely to lead to legislation capable of arresting the present pace of change.

Manufacturers who complain about their difficulties will tacitly acknowledge they are frightened to argue their case in public for fear of retaliation from those powerful groups who represent the greater part of their business. In this context the consumer should start to worry about the longer term implications.

Present stocking and display policies are against consumer interest in that they represent a clear restriction of choice. Leading grocery multiples have recently adopted an aggressive stance towards the marketing of wines and spirits. Their success is well recognized.

In the last four years the multiples have increased their share of the take-home market from 28 per cent to 35 per cent. Recently we examined the shelf display of a leading retailer. In the spirit section about 80 per cent of space was allocated to the multiple's private label products with a range of sizes.

In the whisky section, only two leading brands featured, and in both gin and vodka only one big brand was stocked. In all cases the brands were allocated the least attractive

space on low shelves. This is what we mean by restriction of choice. In such an environment no important drink company could establish a new brand.

We mentioned this problem to a leading wine and spirit company which has successfully introduced new products in the last 10 years. The company acknowledged that it would be much more difficult, and perhaps even impossible, to create successful new products in today's conditions.

We believe it would be impossible simply because shelf space profitability is so crucial to the grocery trade that buyers just would not take the risk of giving new products a sufficiently long trial. Without such support the manufacturers obviously cannot risk the heavy promotional budgets required to establish a new product.

It is suggested that the confectionery market is one in which successful new brands can still be introduced. The case of Cadbury's Wispa is cited as an example.

We would also argue that confectionery is a perfect example of the importance of leading brands to food manu-

Stock Exchange chief calls for linking of EEC markets

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Jeffrey Knight, chief executive of the London Stock Exchange, has called for the linking of stock markets throughout the European Community to meet increasingly fierce competition from the United States and Far East.

"We in Europe have an ideal opportunity to find a niche in worldwide 24-hour trading of securities," Mr Knight told the Permanent Conference of European Chambers of Commerce in Bandol, France.

"Europe is ideally placed in the time zone between the closing of the Far East markets and the opening of the North American ones: we must work to exploit that for if we do not, our capital markets will become increasingly irrelevant as trading, even in our own domestic stocks, migrates across the Atlantic or to the East."

Mr Knight believes the key to an internationally competitive European market is pooled resources and the linking of the various exchanges through a flexible communications network.

His proposals would not lead to an integrated European Stock Exchange, an idea extensively discussed by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Commissioner, because the diverse markets could not be forced to become uniform.

The system would be based on the Edis project — the Internhouse Data Information Service — which was announced last February and has been designed to lay down a basic communications network, largely through existing telecommunications systems.

Initial testing of Edis between

two or three exchanges is about to begin and all the European exchanges should be linked by December.

Mr Knight said: "The time should not be far off when the London, Brussels, Frankfurt and Paris prices of Consolidated Goldfields or Commerzbank are equally accessible, indeed can be viewed together on one screen."

Edis will first display only historic price information on 200 shares but it is expected ultimately to display bid and offer prices so that trading can be carried out.

Mr Knight said: "It is not within the power of the stock exchanges to remove the really major obstacles. Only governments can make changes on exchange controls, fiscal policies or the regulations as to

Hopes grow of rates cut

A small cut in base rates this week, to coincide with the Conservative Party Conference, is considered possible — if the pound holds up in foreign exchange markets.

Money market interest rates eased towards the end of last week, amid speculation that the banks might soon reduce base rates from 10.5 to 10 per cent, although the pound suffered a result, with the sterling index falling 0.3 to 76.2.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 1135.2 down 5.1
FT Index: 853.2 down 5.2
FT 100: 81.0 up 0.2
FT All Share: 534.29
Bargains: 18.176
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 102.17 down 0.35
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1182.53 down 24.18
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10.37.58 up 88.33
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 974.17 down 28.33
Amsterdam: 174.8 down 2.3
Sydney: ASX Index 749.4 down 10.1
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1060.8 down 1.80
Brussels: General Index 161.07 down 0.61
Paris: CAC Index 180.7 down 0.53

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interims: Amari, Edinburgh Investment Trust, Joseph Sturge Fund, London and Edinburgh Trust, Microlease, Molins, Sovereign City and Gas, Welpac. Finals: Beckman, Burndeo Investments, CPU Computers, Glaxo.

TOMORROW — Interims: Bosphorus Holdings, British Dredging, Campani International, Christie's International, Emeis Lighting, Harris Queensway, T C Harrison, S Jerome and Sons, Lillechall, London and Strathclyde Trust, Midland Marine, GEC, Sear Holdings, Senior Engineering, Shire, Burrell Jones Group, Finsbury, James Ferguson, Grosvenor Group, Lister, Prestwich Parker.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Berry Pacific Fund, R Cartwright Holdings, Clive Discount, GT Dolls, Fund, Elbar Industrial, Higgs and Hill, House of Lorraine, Len Cooper, Spirax-Sarco Engineering, Svenska Cellulosa, Tim Products, J O Walker, Finals: Attwoods, Canadian Overseas Packaging Industries, City of Aberdeen Land Association, Safeguard Industrial Investments, Sanderson, Murray and Elder.

THURSDAY — Interims: Advance Services, Farset, Electronics, Fothergill and Harvey, Hamble Life Assurance, Norman Hay, Prince of Wales, Hotels, Rutherford, Steel Brothers, TDS Circuits, Telephone Rentals, Ward White. Finals: Abingworth, Cockside Holdings, John Maunders Construction, New Central Writwaters and Areas, C. H. Pearce and Sons, Photo-Mc International.

FRIDAY — Interims: Allebone, Mowlem, Office and Electronic Machines, Raybeck. Finals: James Halstead, Ulster TV.



Broad Sanctuary: 10-level conference centre near Central Hall and Westminster Abbey.

Government to hire out showpiece centre

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's newest conference centre, a Government showpiece adjoining Parliament Square and Westminster Abbey in the centre of London, is to be opened to a wide range of private sector conferences.

There had been doubt that anything other than official conferences and meetings would be allowed in the centre, where high levels of security and the most modern information technology and communications equipment have been provided.

It also points out that the merchant banks must always have expected these problems but that they have always wanted to be a part of the securities industry rather than a mere associate kept out by the Stock Exchange cartel.

• Business and financial services should be one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy during the next decade, according to a Cambridge Econometrics forecast.

Brokers expect taxes to fall

The Chancellor will have room for significant personal sector tax cuts in next March's Budget, according to two teams of economists.

The stockbrokers' firm Laing & Crichton expects that the autumn economic statement, due next month, will retain the "implied fiscal adjustment" of £2 billion for 1985/86 laid down at the time of the last Budget. If anything says that while such tax cuts will be presented in the statement as running alongside a declining public sector borrowing requirement, it is likely to tax cuts and a rising PSR.

James Capel the other team, shares the concern over public expenditure but says the relatively generous reserves — £2.75 billion in 1984/85 and £3.75 billion in 1985/86 — should leave scope for £1.5 billion of personal sector tax cuts

Beryl seldom flares up

Beryl B, Mobil's newest North Sea oil production platform, doesn't go in for flamboyance. Instead of lighting the night sky with a fiery display from her flare stack, Beryl B plans on holding back the burning off of excess gas. There will, however, be more to Beryl's comparatively small flame than mere modesty.

The natural gas that bubbles to the surface with oil is far too valuable a commodity to waste on pyrotechnics. Instead, Beryl B will use that gas. Some of it will fuel the platform's new Rolls Royce-driven generators. These, in turn, are to run a compressor to force the gas back to the subsea wells under pressure of more than 5,000 pounds per square inch. There, the gas is going to help to force more oil to the surface than would otherwise be possible. And with that oil will come still more gas to continue the cycle.

From a fiscal point of view, every one percent increase in oil production in the North Sea brings about £80 million a year to the Exchequer. More importantly, though, gas injection as planned for Beryl B helps to conserve a significant energy source for future needs.

Of course, Beryl B won't be unique for the small size of her flame.

Sister platform Beryl A's flare is already the picture of discretion. And so it should be. Seven years ago Beryl A was the British North Sea pioneer in gas injection and ever since she's led the field in gas conservation.

Even now, few of her neighbours can hold a candle to her.



Mobil Beryl B

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you a total. Check it against the total dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back. Otherwise you can still claim a share of the total daily prize money. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.

Company

Price

Chg.

Div.

Gross

Div.

pence

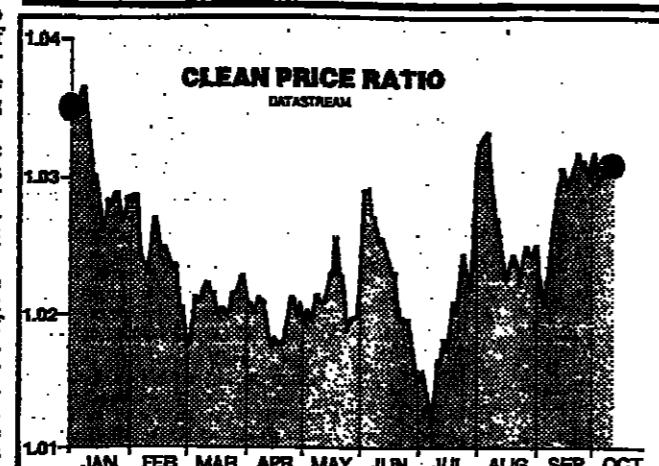
Yield

P/E

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Divide risk and make money both ways

Michael Jankowski



One of the most obvious differences among stocks in the gilt-edged market is that investors have the opportunity to invest over varying periods of time. For example, an investor can lock into a yield for five years or for 25 years by buying different stocks.

This possibility creates the problem of valuing these stocks relative to each other and, after that, assessing how these relative values will alter, should overall market levels change.

For simplicity's sake, the value placed on a 15-year stock can be seen as some average of the values placed on a consecutive series of three five-year stocks or a combination of a 10-year stock and a five-year stock. Any movement in the relative value between 15-year issues and those with 10 years to maturity can only occur when investors change their views on the prospects for interest rates in the 10-15 year period.

If they expect higher interest rates than they previously thought likely, the prices of 15-year stocks will fall relative to the prices of 10-year stocks. If, however, investors become more optimistic about interest rates in that period, 15-year issues will out-perform 10-year issues.

On the graph is plotted the relative (clean) price of the Exchequer 12% per cent 1999 (15-year stock) against the Exchequer 12% per cent 1994 (10-year stock). An upward movement in the line indicates the longer stock is outperforming the shorter stock and vice versa. As one can see, the highest relative price occurred in January of this year. This indicated that expectations of future interest rates were low relative to what they were subsequently. The five-year yield available in 10 years' time was about 8% per cent compare with similar yields of 14 per cent plus in 1981.

More recently, this "balance

of term" yield had fallen again to a point just above 9 per cent. This is similar to the price ratio moving closer to its January 1984 peak.

I would suggest that this 9 per cent rate is close to the limit. With real (balance of term) yields on index-linked securities at around 3 per cent, this leaves only 6 per cent for inflation without a premium for the risk associated with misforecasting future rates of inflation. While inflation could be lower at that time, one is taking a lot on confidence. Policies as well as governments could change.

If this is the limit then, in a market rise, stocks with more than eight to nine years to maturity are likely to perform equally. One would, therefore, get the same performance by holding the shorter date with reduced maturity risk.

There are, however, uncertainties. It would seem that the eight to 11-year stocks offer the best potential.

If investors expect long stocks to continue to outperform medium stocks, the most likely reason in the short term for this expectation must be

US NOTEBOOK
Secret war behind the predictions

There is a continued drum-beat of predictions on inflation acceleration from "consensus" analysts, but the market's tell another story.

The deep-seated world oil glut is being translated into a war on price. This is not the old-fashioned kind - an overt break in the crude oil price - but a secret price war, no less desperate for that.

How barter deals allow the oil price to be slashed in a way that cannot be identified easily. The terms of barter deals are not reported in open market dealing, but the proliferation of barter is a sure sign that sellers are weak.

The world energy markets is not the only market in fundamental disarray.

The glut in computer products is extending into the whole communications area.

Even the money numbers have overstated the extent of the inflationary pressure.

Mr Peter Canale, monetary economist at Merrill Lynch, recently reported on the work of Rick Hoffer of the St Louis Fed and Mr Paul Tetey of Criterion Investment Management. According to these economists what we used to call "Money MIA" (currency and demand deposits) gives much better forecasts of inflation than M1.

Money MIA has grown much more slowly than M1. It has explained much better than M1 the combination of strong growth and low inflation.

In the two months ended September, the annual growth rate of MIA dropped in to negative territory, falling at 0.8 per cent a year. In the two months ended August, it fell at a rate of 1.6 per cent a year.

These are important results, as MIA forecast the drop in inflation in 1982 and 1983 far better than M1.

The Federal Reserve appears to have decided on some acceleration of money growth in order to forestall a too-sharp reduction in economic growth.

Maxwell Newton

Simon & Coates and Phillips & Drew, the brokers topping the USM new issues league, are dangling new offerings before the investing community.

Today S & C is due to place shares in an unusual creation, Hawtal Whiting Holdings, a design engineering consultancy for the motor industry. Dealings in the shares should start next Monday.

Phillips & Drew is a little further along the road with Addison Communications, a corporate design and financial public relations business. The placing was completed last week and the shares make their market debut today.

This means that Simon & Coates still tops the new issues

table. Since the junior market was launched nearly four years ago it had mounted 22 launches with 20 offerings.

Both Hawtal Whiting and Addison are service companies with their main assets riding up and down in office lifts. A third newcomer, from Henderson Crosthwaite & Co, the broker, is also a service business, Cratos Lodge & Knight Group, a new product development consultancy. It is Henderson's second USM issue.

Hawtal Whiting has one of the most erratic profit records of any company to present itself for USM consideration.

Final details of the placing

will be agreed this morning but

it seems the company will enjoy a £12.5m market capitalization, reasonable for a business which is forecasting profits of £1.9m in the year to January.

Last year Hawtal made just £44,000. In the previous year, it was £112,000 in the red and the highest it achieved in the three earlier years was £16,000.

Mr Kenneth Sinclair, Hawtal's secretary, explains the profits leap, thus: "The sales volume in all sectors has increased without a corresponding increase in fixed costs".

Hawtal Whiting was started 14 years ago by its three present directors (all formerly with Ford) and has carved out an unusual role in the highly competitive motor industry.

Part of its activity is providing skilled engineers, for example to General Motors. Several factors have left GM short of the people it needs and Hawtal now has 115 of its workforce offering British skills to the American company.

With such a volatile profit record it would be surprising if the group is not in a position to top its £1.9m forecast.

Among the other newcomers, Action is forecasting profits of £510,000 in the year to December. The company is the result of a merger between the design and public relations groups.

The company's shares were placed at 116p, which values the business at £6.3m.

Derek Pain

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization £ Company	Price Friday	Chg. on Friday	Gross Div. per share	Div. %	P/E	Capitalization £ Company	Price Friday	Chg. on Friday	Gross Div. per share	Div. %	P/E
£2,000,000 A & M New	14	-1	0.8	5.1	19.8	£4,000,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
27.7m Aeron Comp	15	-1	1.0	6.6	17.5	£7,200,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Airtel	14	-1	0.8	5.7	19.8	£1,100,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Alcatel	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£2,000,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£2,500,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£3,000,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£3,500,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£4,000,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£4,500,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£5,000,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£5,500,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£6,000,000 Gable Projects	75	-1	2.2	2.9	22.5
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£1,000,000 Amoco	15	-1	1.0	6.7	17.5	£18,000,000 Gable					

Lauda is pushed to the limit as Prost closes the title gap

From John Blunsden, Nürburg

Alain Prost scored his sixth grand prix success of the season and the eleventh in fifteen races for the dominant Marlboro McLaren team when he led the European grand prix from start to finish on the Nürburgring and so closed the gap that the battle for this year's World Championship will not be decided until the final race in Portugal in two weeks' time.

Prost is sure to win in Germany to be sure of sustaining his challenge to his team partner Niki Lauda, who moved into the first grand prix of the season with his lead out to four and a half points after finishing ninth behind Michele Alboreto's Ferrari and Nelson Piquet's Brabham-BMW, both of which ran out of fuel as they approached the finishing line.

Lauda ran into trouble on the 22nd and 67th laps when running close behind Didier Pironi's Williams and Alboreto's car as they were about to lap Mauro Baldi's Spirit-Hart. The first two slipped past, but Lauda found himself with insufficient room and spun off, flattening his tyres. He just retained his sixth place, and gained two more positions when both the Renaults retired, but he was unable to sustain his counter-attack after his fourth gear went off. He will have to wait until the next race in Estoril, Lauda must finish at least second in order to take the title for the third time.

The 26-car field was reduced to 21 on the first lap by a tangle at the first S-bend after the start, during which Aytron Senna's Toleman-Hart flew over the back of Keke Rosberg's Williams-Honda, eliminating both cars as well as Marc Surer's Arrow-BMW. Piercarlo Ghinzani's Osella-Alfa-Romeo and Gerhard Berger's ATS-BMW. No-one was injured.

Up at the front, Prost was chased initially by Patrick Tambay's Renault, with Piquet just ahead of Warwick's Renault in third place and the two Ferraris of Alboreto and Arnoux heading the Alfa Romeos of Ricardo Patrese and Eddie Cheever.

Rain during the qualifying period had considerably upset the field order, but Lauda, who started fifteenth, was already up to tenth on the first lap, while Elio de Angelis, twenty-third on the grid, was up to eleventh by the end of the lap.

It was to be a bad day for the JPS Lotus team, de Angelis dropping out after twenty-five laps when his engine cut out completely, and Nigel Mansell, who slipped to 20th in avoiding the first-lap fracas, climbing majestically through to sixth place only to suffer a major engine blow up and spin off on his own.

Tambay's challenge to Prost lasted until lap 42, when he slipped back before retiring with engine trouble, then Warwick took up the

Dumfries in top form

Johnny Dumfries produced

another excellent performance on the Silverstone grand prix circuit yesterday in the final round of the Marlboro British Formula 3 championship (Jeremy Shaw writes). Already assured of the series title, the Team BP Rail-VW driver led throughout a shortened 15-lap race from pole position, scoring his tenth victory of the season.

Allen Berg, from Canada, could not match the pace of Dumfries but made certain of the runner-up placing in the championship standings.

MARLBORO BRITISH FORMULA 3 CHAMPIONSHIP (15 laps). 1. J Dumfries (GB) Rail-VW 21m 27.24sec (122.86 mph); 2. A Berg (Canada) Rail-VW RT3 21m 23.99; 3. A Sorenson (GB) Rail-VW RT3 21m 25.86; 4. V Honda 24; 5. T Toonen-Hart and Alboreto 11; 6. S Arrow-BMW 16; 7. P. Patrese 15; 8. D. Warwick 14; 9. N. Surer 13; 10. T Tambay 10; equal 11. Senna, Fald 9; 12. R. Arnoux 8; 13. Cheever 7; 14. P. Tambay 6; 15. D. Warwick 5; 16. E. de Angelis 4; 17. M. Mansell 3; 18. R. Patrese 2; 19. S. Senna 1; 20. D. Warwick 1; 21. S. Sorenson 1; 22. A. Lauda 1; 23. M. Alboreto 1; 24. P. Tambay 1; 25. V. Honda 1; 26. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 27. P. Patrese 1; 28. D. Warwick 1; 29. N. Surer 1; 30. T. Tambay 1; 31. S. Senna 1; 32. Fald 1; 33. D. Warwick 1; 34. P. Tambay 1; 35. V. Honda 1; 36. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 37. P. Patrese 1; 38. D. Warwick 1; 39. N. Surer 1; 40. T. Tambay 1; 41. S. Senna 1; 42. Fald 1; 43. D. Warwick 1; 44. N. Surer 1; 45. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 46. P. Patrese 1; 47. D. Warwick 1; 48. N. Surer 1; 49. T. Tambay 1; 50. S. Senna 1; 51. Fald 1; 52. D. Warwick 1; 53. N. Surer 1; 54. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 55. P. Patrese 1; 56. D. Warwick 1; 57. N. Surer 1; 58. T. Tambay 1; 59. S. Senna 1; 60. Fald 1; 61. D. Warwick 1; 62. N. Surer 1; 63. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 64. P. Patrese 1; 65. D. Warwick 1; 66. N. Surer 1; 67. T. Tambay 1; 68. S. Senna 1; 69. Fald 1; 70. D. Warwick 1; 71. N. Surer 1; 72. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 73. P. Patrese 1; 74. D. Warwick 1; 75. N. Surer 1; 76. T. Tambay 1; 77. S. Senna 1; 78. Fald 1; 79. D. Warwick 1; 80. N. Surer 1; 81. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 82. P. Patrese 1; 83. D. Warwick 1; 84. N. Surer 1; 85. T. Tambay 1; 86. S. Senna 1; 87. Fald 1; 88. D. Warwick 1; 89. N. Surer 1; 90. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 91. P. Patrese 1; 92. D. Warwick 1; 93. N. Surer 1; 94. T. Tambay 1; 95. S. Senna 1; 96. Fald 1; 97. D. Warwick 1; 98. N. Surer 1; 99. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 100. P. Patrese 1; 101. D. Warwick 1; 102. N. Surer 1; 103. T. Tambay 1; 104. S. Senna 1; 105. Fald 1; 106. D. Warwick 1; 107. N. Surer 1; 108. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 109. P. Patrese 1; 110. D. Warwick 1; 111. N. Surer 1; 112. T. Tambay 1; 113. S. Senna 1; 114. Fald 1; 115. D. Warwick 1; 116. N. Surer 1; 117. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 118. P. Patrese 1; 119. D. Warwick 1; 120. N. Surer 1; 121. T. Tambay 1; 122. S. Senna 1; 123. Fald 1; 124. D. Warwick 1; 125. N. Surer 1; 126. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 127. P. Patrese 1; 128. D. Warwick 1; 129. N. Surer 1; 130. T. Tambay 1; 131. S. Senna 1; 132. Fald 1; 133. D. Warwick 1; 134. N. Surer 1; 135. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 136. P. Patrese 1; 137. D. Warwick 1; 138. N. Surer 1; 139. T. Tambay 1; 140. S. Senna 1; 141. Fald 1; 142. D. Warwick 1; 143. N. Surer 1; 144. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 145. P. Patrese 1; 146. D. Warwick 1; 147. N. Surer 1; 148. T. Tambay 1; 149. S. Senna 1; 150. Fald 1; 151. D. Warwick 1; 152. N. Surer 1; 153. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 154. P. Patrese 1; 155. D. Warwick 1; 156. N. Surer 1; 157. T. Tambay 1; 158. S. Senna 1; 159. Fald 1; 160. D. Warwick 1; 161. N. Surer 1; 162. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 163. P. Patrese 1; 164. D. Warwick 1; 165. N. Surer 1; 166. T. Tambay 1; 167. S. Senna 1; 168. Fald 1; 169. D. Warwick 1; 170. N. Surer 1; 171. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 172. P. Patrese 1; 173. D. Warwick 1; 174. N. Surer 1; 175. T. Tambay 1; 176. S. Senna 1; 177. Fald 1; 178. D. Warwick 1; 179. N. Surer 1; 180. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 181. P. Patrese 1; 182. D. Warwick 1; 183. N. Surer 1; 184. T. Tambay 1; 185. S. Senna 1; 186. Fald 1; 187. D. Warwick 1; 188. N. Surer 1; 189. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 190. P. Patrese 1; 191. D. Warwick 1; 192. N. Surer 1; 193. T. Tambay 1; 194. S. Senna 1; 195. Fald 1; 196. D. Warwick 1; 197. N. Surer 1; 198. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 199. P. Patrese 1; 200. D. Warwick 1; 201. N. Surer 1; 202. T. Tambay 1; 203. S. Senna 1; 204. Fald 1; 205. D. Warwick 1; 206. N. Surer 1; 207. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 208. P. Patrese 1; 209. D. Warwick 1; 210. N. Surer 1; 211. T. Tambay 1; 212. S. Senna 1; 213. Fald 1; 214. D. Warwick 1; 215. N. Surer 1; 216. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 217. P. Patrese 1; 218. D. Warwick 1; 219. N. Surer 1; 220. T. Tambay 1; 221. S. Senna 1; 222. Fald 1; 223. D. Warwick 1; 224. N. Surer 1; 225. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 226. P. Patrese 1; 227. D. Warwick 1; 228. N. Surer 1; 229. T. Tambay 1; 230. S. Senna 1; 231. Fald 1; 232. D. Warwick 1; 233. N. Surer 1; 234. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 235. P. Patrese 1; 236. D. Warwick 1; 237. N. Surer 1; 238. T. Tambay 1; 239. S. Senna 1; 240. Fald 1; 241. D. Warwick 1; 242. N. Surer 1; 243. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 244. P. Patrese 1; 245. D. Warwick 1; 246. N. Surer 1; 247. T. Tambay 1; 248. S. Senna 1; 249. Fald 1; 250. D. Warwick 1; 251. N. Surer 1; 252. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 253. P. Patrese 1; 254. D. Warwick 1; 255. N. Surer 1; 256. T. Tambay 1; 257. S. Senna 1; 258. Fald 1; 259. D. Warwick 1; 260. N. Surer 1; 261. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 262. P. Patrese 1; 263. D. Warwick 1; 264. N. Surer 1; 265. T. Tambay 1; 266. S. Senna 1; 267. Fald 1; 268. D. Warwick 1; 269. N. Surer 1; 270. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 271. P. Patrese 1; 272. D. Warwick 1; 273. N. Surer 1; 274. T. Tambay 1; 275. S. Senna 1; 276. Fald 1; 277. D. Warwick 1; 278. N. Surer 1; 279. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 280. P. Patrese 1; 281. D. Warwick 1; 282. N. Surer 1; 283. T. Tambay 1; 284. S. Senna 1; 285. Fald 1; 286. D. Warwick 1; 287. N. Surer 1; 288. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 289. P. Patrese 1; 290. D. Warwick 1; 291. N. Surer 1; 292. T. Tambay 1; 293. S. Senna 1; 294. Fald 1; 295. D. Warwick 1; 296. N. Surer 1; 297. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 298. P. Patrese 1; 299. D. Warwick 1; 300. N. Surer 1; 301. T. Tambay 1; 302. S. Senna 1; 303. Fald 1; 304. D. Warwick 1; 305. N. Surer 1; 306. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 307. P. Patrese 1; 308. D. Warwick 1; 309. N. Surer 1; 310. T. Tambay 1; 311. S. Senna 1; 312. Fald 1; 313. D. Warwick 1; 314. N. Surer 1; 315. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 316. P. Patrese 1; 317. D. Warwick 1; 318. N. Surer 1; 319. T. Tambay 1; 320. S. Senna 1; 321. Fald 1; 322. D. Warwick 1; 323. N. Surer 1; 324. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 325. P. Patrese 1; 326. D. Warwick 1; 327. N. Surer 1; 328. T. Tambay 1; 329. S. Senna 1; 330. Fald 1; 331. D. Warwick 1; 332. N. Surer 1; 333. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 334. P. Patrese 1; 335. D. Warwick 1; 336. N. Surer 1; 337. T. Tambay 1; 338. S. Senna 1; 339. Fald 1; 340. D. Warwick 1; 341. N. Surer 1; 342. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 343. P. Patrese 1; 344. D. Warwick 1; 345. N. Surer 1; 346. T. Tambay 1; 347. S. Senna 1; 348. Fald 1; 349. D. Warwick 1; 350. N. Surer 1; 351. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 352. P. Patrese 1; 353. D. Warwick 1; 354. N. Surer 1; 355. T. Tambay 1; 356. S. Senna 1; 357. Fald 1; 358. D. Warwick 1; 359. N. Surer 1; 360. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 361. P. Patrese 1; 362. D. Warwick 1; 363. N. Surer 1; 364. T. Tambay 1; 365. S. Senna 1; 366. Fald 1; 367. D. Warwick 1; 368. N. Surer 1; 369. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 370. P. Patrese 1; 371. D. Warwick 1; 372. N. Surer 1; 373. T. Tambay 1; 374. S. Senna 1; 375. Fald 1; 376. D. Warwick 1; 377. N. Surer 1; 378. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 379. P. Patrese 1; 380. D. Warwick 1; 381. N. Surer 1; 382. T. Tambay 1; 383. S. Senna 1; 384. Fald 1; 385. D. Warwick 1; 386. N. Surer 1; 387. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 388. P. Patrese 1; 389. D. Warwick 1; 390. N. Surer 1; 391. T. Tambay 1; 392. S. Senna 1; 393. Fald 1; 394. D. Warwick 1; 395. N. Surer 1; 396. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 397. P. Patrese 1; 398. D. Warwick 1; 399. N. Surer 1; 400. T. Tambay 1; 401. S. Senna 1; 402. Fald 1; 403. D. Warwick 1; 404. N. Surer 1; 405. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 406. P. Patrese 1; 407. D. Warwick 1; 408. N. Surer 1; 409. T. Tambay 1; 410. S. Senna 1; 411. Fald 1; 412. D. Warwick 1; 413. N. Surer 1; 414. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 415. P. Patrese 1; 416. D. Warwick 1; 417. N. Surer 1; 418. T. Tambay 1; 419. S. Senna 1; 420. Fald 1; 421. D. Warwick 1; 422. N. Surer 1; 423. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 424. P. Patrese 1; 425. D. Warwick 1; 426. N. Surer 1; 427. T. Tambay 1; 428. S. Senna 1; 429. Fald 1; 430. D. Warwick 1; 431. N. Surer 1; 432. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 433. P. Patrese 1; 434. D. Warwick 1; 435. N. Surer 1; 436. T. Tambay 1; 437. S. Senna 1; 438. Fald 1; 439. D. Warwick 1; 440. N. Surer 1; 441. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 442. P. Patrese 1; 443. D. Warwick 1; 444. N. Surer 1; 445. T. Tambay 1; 446. S. Senna 1; 447. Fald 1; 448. D. Warwick 1; 449. N. Surer 1; 450. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 451. P. Patrese 1; 452. D. Warwick 1; 453. N. Surer 1; 454. T. Tambay 1; 455. S. Senna 1; 456. Fald 1; 457. D. Warwick 1; 458. N. Surer 1; 459. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 460. P. Patrese 1; 461. D. Warwick 1; 462. N. Surer 1; 463. T. Tambay 1; 464. S. Senna 1; 465. Fald 1; 466. D. Warwick 1; 467. N. Surer 1; 468. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 469. P. Patrese 1; 470. D. Warwick 1; 471. N. Surer 1; 472. T. Tambay 1; 473. S. Senna 1; 474. Fald 1; 475. D. Warwick 1; 476. N. Surer 1; 477. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 478. P. Patrese 1; 479. D. Warwick 1; 480. N. Surer 1; 481. T. Tambay 1; 482. S. Senna 1; 483. Fald 1; 484. D. Warwick 1; 485. N. Surer 1; 486. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 487. P. Patrese 1; 488. D. Warwick 1; 489. N. Surer 1; 490. T. Tambay 1; 491. S. Senna 1; 492. Fald 1; 493. D. Warwick 1; 494. N. Surer 1; 495. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 496. P. Patrese 1; 497. D. Warwick 1; 498. N. Surer 1; 499. T. Tambay 1; 500. S. Senna 1; 501. Fald 1; 502. D. Warwick 1; 503. N. Surer 1; 504. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 505. P. Patrese 1; 506. D. Warwick 1; 507. N. Surer 1; 508. T. Tambay 1; 509. S. Senna 1; 510. Fald 1; 511. D. Warwick 1; 512. N. Surer 1; 513. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 514. P. Patrese 1; 515. D. Warwick 1; 516. N. Surer 1; 517. T. Tambay 1; 518. S. Senna 1; 519. Fald 1; 520. D. Warwick 1; 521. N. Surer 1; 522. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 523. P. Patrese 1; 524. D. Warwick 1; 525. N. Surer 1; 526. T. Tambay 1; 527. S. Senna 1; 528. Fald 1; 529. D. Warwick 1; 530. N. Surer 1; 531. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 532. P. Patrese 1; 533. D. Warwick 1; 534. N. Surer 1; 535. T. Tambay 1; 536. S. Senna 1; 537. Fald 1; 538. D. Warwick 1; 539. N. Surer 1; 540. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 541. P. Patrese 1; 542. D. Warwick 1; 543. N. Surer 1; 544. T. Tambay 1; 545. S. Senna 1; 546. Fald 1; 547. D. Warwick 1; 548. N. Surer 1; 549. T. Toonen-Hart 1; 550. P. Patrese 1; 551. D. Warwick 1; 552. N. Surer 1; 553. T. Tambay 1; 554. S. Senna 1; 555

GOLF

Lyle surprises Ballesteros with a sudden death victory

From John Hennessy, Paris

Sandy Lyle gained a stunning victory over Severiano Ballesteros at the first extra hole for the Lancome Trophy and a prize of £23,000 at St Nom la Breteche yesterday. After Lyle with a five-under-par 67 had recovered five strokes on Ballesteros in the final round, the Scot holed from 10ft for a birdie at the extra hole. Both had finished at 278, ten under par.

While Ballesteros, together with Bernhard Langer and Eamonn Darcy, carried virtually the whole gallery with them, Lyle camearing up the leader board. A five at the opening hole, forged by a bad lie in the rough at the first, and a faded putt from 18 inches uphill as well as at the fourth, gave simply no hint of the fireworks to come.

The fifth hole (476yds) gave Lyle a lift, as it is bound to do a player of his length, for he was on with a six iron for the first of seven birdies. The seventh, tenth and eleventh fell without asking too much of his putter, and when the call came from 10 yards at the 13th, he rolled the putt in, the only birdie of the day at that difficult short hole. He tapped in from only two feet at the 17th, but was confounded by mysterious borrow (his description) from 15 feet at the last.

Ballesteros played with less than his customary authority, but his short game, to start with at least, seemed impervious to pressure. A chip to three feet saved his par at the third, another to three inches at the next. The fifth yielded an unexpected, and underserved eagle, for the flight of the ball from the tee heralded an

impossible second from the woods, but the ball struck a spectator and generously ricochetted to a point on the fairway where Ballesteros could see the pin. A magnificent five iron dropped the ball five feet from the hole and down went the putt.

That blow killed off Darcy, who took five and Langer, who took four, for both are now three shots behind. Darcy, in fact, held on well, though without any real chance of overhauling the Open champion.

Ballesteros, disturbed by poor marshalled spectators and poorly esquipped photographers, both professional and amateur, took five at the 15th, and suddenly Lyle discovered he was there with a hope. An obvious birdie escaped at the vulnerable 17th (519yds) after a chip to four feet, as did another at the last from a putt of 10ft, so that against all expectations he and Lyle had to shoot it out. Lyle had outgunned Ballesteros by seven shots over the last two rounds. Even so, Lyle had to give way to Ian Woosnam as the lowest round of the day for the little Welshman came in with a 65, including eight birdies, five of them in a hectic passage from the fifth.

Leading final scores

278: S Lyle 74, 74, 70, 73; S Ballesteros (Sp) 75; I Woosnam 75, 70, 69, 65. 280: E Darcy 67, 73, 68, 72. 282: B Langer (W) 71, 68, 70, 69. 283: P Bradley 71, 68, 70, 69. 284: J Kinsella 68, 71, 70, 71. D Forgan 69, 70, 68, 69. M Nicholls 70, 68, 67. 285: H Clark 73, 68, 73, 70. J M Canizares (Sp) 71, 72, 70, 73. 287: S Torrance 71, 68, 73, 75; G Brand (W) 71, 70, 71, 72. 288: J Faldo 74, 74, 71, 68; G Brand (W) 71, 70, 71, 72.

Peete 10 under par

San Antonio (Reuters) - Calvin Peete hit a four under par 66 on Saturday to take a two-stroke lead over Ron Streck, also of the United States, after three rounds of the Texas Open tournament.

Peete, seeking his first victory this year, had a total of 10 under par 200 on the 6,576-yard Oak Hills Country Club course. Streck scored a 69 for his 202 total. Jim Colbert, who led after the first two rounds, took a seven at the 15th hole and closed with a tie for third place with Mike Reid at seven under par 203.

Peete had four birdies. "I drove the ball well, hit good iron shots and putted well. But I'll have to play just as well tomorrow as I did today," he said. Streck was tied with Peete until

he was one over par on the 14th and 17th holes.

THIRD ROUND LEADERS: 202: C Peete, 67. 203: R Streck, 69. 205: J Colbert, 69. 206: B Langer, 68, 71, 69, 70, 71; J Peete, 69, 70, 68, 70, 71; D Forgan, 69, 70, 68, 69. 208: L Wadkins, 66, 71, 68; J Hazz, 72, 67, 67. British scores: 210: K Brown, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71.

China's millions

Peking (AP) - A Hong Kong businessman has donated HK\$100 million (£13.40 million) to develop sports in China, a newspaper reported yesterday. It said Henry Ying Tung Fok made the donation at a luncheon in Peking to honour China's Olympic champions.

EQUESTRIANISM

Pyrah tunes in at the right time

By Jenny MacArthur

Malcolm Pyrah, who was beginning to think he was never going to win a major class at this year's Horse of the Year Show, won the biggest event of all when he rode Towers Anduze to victory in the Radio Rentals Championship which carried a £3,500 first prize.

It was the last running of the prestigious grand prix class under the auspices of Radio Rentals whose announcement, made just before the competition, that they were pulling out, after the December Olympia show, caused concern in the sport. Radio Rentals are the second biggest sponsor, putting more than £300,000 a year into the sport.

Their decision to withdraw is a result of "a total review of their budgets and marketing expenditure policy", Raymond Brooks-Ward, managing director of British Equestrian Promotions, said that consultations were being held with other sponsors to fill the gap.

Saturday night's competition, 43-year-old Pyrah, from Nottinghamshire, became one of the few riders at the show to get the better of Nick Skelton in a jump off. Skelton, aged 26, dominated this year's show from the start and on Saturday his record breaking eight wins went to ten. His nine and one placing netted Skelton £14,000, which, although very impressive, is actually less than he earned in one fell swoop when

Pyrah: broke monopoly

coming second on Apollo at the Hickstead Derby, last August. Behind Skelton's successes there lies a formidable back up team in the powerful Everest Stud run by Skelton's employer Ted Edgar, who manages to produce a never-ending supply of sound, fit horses to keep Skelton in the winning enclosure.

On Saturday night Skelton was again in the prize money on St James but this time he was beaten with third place behind Liz Edgar. Her dad had set a brilliant start to the great Everest Forever. Mrs Edgar had set a blistering pace in the third and final round of the competition. But her fast time gave Pyrah just the



A hand for the champion with so much in hand. Miss Okamoto celebrates (Photograph: Norman Lomax)

Jaded Americans heavily beaten

By Mitchell Platts

Asako Okamoto, of Japan, won the women's British Open, sponsored by Hitachi, at Woburn Golf and Country Club on Saturday, with an astonishing ease. Her final round of 77 was not indicative of her previous three scores, all of which bettered the par of 73. But her winning aggregate of 289 was a marvellous achievement for which she thoroughly deserved the first prize of £26,000.

Miss Okamoto is an affable young lady with a swing that generates enormous power coupled with the precision required to carve a successful path along the tree-lined fairways of the 6,385 yard Duke's Course. This was her third victory of the year, although it was a mystery as to why she was allowed to play in the first place.

Reid, of Scotland, and Betsy King, of the United States, who are now the leading moneywinners on the WPGA and LPGA circuits this season, shared second place 11 strokes behind for which their reward was £13,468 each. As on official said: "Next time I come back in life, I hope it's as a lady golfer."

Miss Reid cannot be praised enough for her performance but the Americans, experienced veterans at this level, seemed to lack the intent which one expected from them. Was it the weather, the course or the fact that we have learned and that next year, when I understand the event will move to another venue in the London area, these are headed and the championship becomes a long-standing affair.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 289: A Okamoto (Sp) 77, 74, 70, 77, 290: C Rose (USA) 72, 71, 67, 70, 75; S King (USA) 75, 75, 75, 74, 301: J Stephenson (Aus) 74, 74, 75, 75; P Bradley 74, 75, 75, 75, 302: J Kinsella (Irl) 75, 75, 75, 75, 303: J Ricker (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 304: M Karuso (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 305: J Collier (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 306: C Marko (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 307: A Acock (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 308: J Clark (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 309: S Torrance (Aus) 76, 75, 75, 75, 310: S Haze (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 311: J Hazz (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 312: J Faldo (Sp) 76, 74, 71, 68; G Brand (W) 76, 75, 75, 75, 313: J Peete (W) 76, 74, 71, 68; G Brand (W) 76, 75, 75, 75, 314: B Langer (W) 76, 74, 71, 68; G Brand (W) 76, 75, 75, 75, 315: J Hazz (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 316: J Faldo (Sp) 76, 75, 75, 75, 317: J Peete (W) 76, 75, 75, 75, 318: G Brand (W) 76, 75, 75, 75, 319: J Hazz (USA) 76, 75, 75, 75, 320: J Faldo (Sp) 76, 75, 75, 75, 321: J Peete (W) 76, 75, 75, 75, 322: J Faldo (Sp) 76, 75, 75, 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TENNIS

Miss Durie cashes in and Dowdeswell regains grip

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Jo Durie beat Anne Hobbs 6-4, 6-3 to retain the women's singles title in the National championships sponsored by Peugeot. Anne Hobbs, 21, of Telford yesterday, Miss Durie did not lose a set in her five matches, though Annabel Croft led her 5-0 and had five set points in the first set of their semi-final on Saturday.

Miss Hobbs and Miss Hobbs 6-4, 6-3 to retain the women's singles title in the National championships sponsored by Peugeot. Anne Hobbs, 21, of Telford yesterday, Miss Durie did not lose a set in her five matches, though Annabel Croft led her 5-0 and had five set points in the first set of their semi-final on Saturday.

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The new men's champion is Wimberley, 20, of Colne, Lancs, who beat John Lloyd 6-3, 7-5 in the final. Dowdeswell became the official favourite when John Lloyd withdrew. Another obvious threat, Buster Mottram, was cleared out of his way by John Fever - and Bates produced an admirable performance on Saturday to dispose of last year's winner, Chris Bradman.

Chris Bradman, 21, had done no more than might have been expected of him a year ago. Then he lost the knack of winning and, consequently, discovered that he was playing fewer matches and that his form and confidence were declining. In terms of ability, he obviously had the beating of everyone he played at Telford. His last test was psychological. Could he be strong enough to win and regain his confidence? Nick Brown was the only player who, briefly, cornered and flustered him.

Dowdeswell, aged 29, is 6ft 1in tall, but at 11st 1lb, a rather gaunt figure. He has always been exciting to watch, because of deft

With the international circuit in

mind, one had reservations about both finals. Britain's domestic standards, especially in the men's game, are hardly formidable. But Miss Durie and Dowdeswell had everyone that had to beat; and no more is necessary.

MEWS SINGLES: semi-final: C Dowdeswell 6-4, 6-2; F Durie 6-4, 6-1. Final: F Durie 6-3, 6-1; J Fever 6-4, 6-2. Final: F Durie 6-3, 6-1; J Fever 6-4, 6-2.

MEWS DOUBLES: SEMI-FINALS: M Brown and D Bates 6-1, 6-2; J Fever and J Fever 6-2, 6-1; C Dowdeswell and R Dryden and C Mottram 7-6, 5-7, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: SEMI-FINALS: J Durie and A Hobbs 6-3, 6-2; J Durie and A Hobbs 6-3, 6-2; S Bates and S Bates 6-3, 6-2; A Hobbs and S Gomer and J Salmon 6-3, 6-2; S Bates and S Bates 6-3, 6-2; J Durie and Hobbs 6-3, 6-2.

MEWS DOUBLES: FINAL: J Durie and A Hobbs 6-3, 6-2; S Bates and S Bates 6-3, 6-2.

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Blubella to give Balding a boost

By Mandarin

For Ian Balding, a talented trainer with royal patronage, 1984 has been a disastrous season, judged on his usual high-level of success. With his Kingesters stable under a cloud all year because of a virus, Balding has managed just over 20 winners, only a third of his total last year.

Recently, however, there have been signs that Balding might be over the worst of his problems. After a promising run at Salisbury, Lost Cause ran a respectable fifth behind Oh So Sharp in the Hoover Fillies' Mile at Ascot, looking a possible Oaks candidate, and on Saturday he saddled another promising filly, Exchange Control, to score at the first time of asking at Lingfield.

The latest and most convincing sign of improvement came at Bath today, when Blubella, who closed open her account in the Bathurst Fillies Stakes over five furlongs, this Balding filly was totally outpaced in the St Hugh's Stakes at Newbury in August, but showed an impressive amount of improvement in her last race, running Michael Stoute's smart new recruit, Manne, a length and a half in a 22-runner maiden event at Newbury.

Mum went on to frank that a hard-fought victory over Henry Cecil's highly-regarded Arrow To Heaven at Redcar, So Blubella, with Shamus Payne again riding, looks to have a fine chance of beating John Beeson's brilliant and distance-winner, Afrah, and the Newcastle challenger, Mitzieh.

But the day's best bet may be Miss Cambial in the Westmorland Handicap. Mark Sivry's Buckskin filly was a good third behind Luxury at Beverley and looks well weighted. At Wolverhampton, John Dunlop's Park Parade missed a tempting engagement of Bath to run in the St Hugh's Handicap and the horse could be set to impress in the Queen's Plate at the Curragh. She, who made a promising debut behind Mrs Davers on this course last month, looks an automatic choice for the opening event, the Duddley Maiden Stakes.

Michael Stoute's Sharika, a model of consistency this season, has bright prospects of capturing the Queen's Plate at Edinburgh. Another attractive bet there is John Winter's Constant Spring.

Saturday's results

Newmarket

1. CORSAIR'S LADY (5-2), 2. Midnight Gun (7-1), 3. Bona Fide (6-1), 2. Leo Love (5-1), 12. Mrs Cutt, 12. NFT Cutt.

2.25: 1. OFF COURSE (5-2), 2. Caddington Cup (5-1), 3. Bona Fide (7-1), 4. Mrs Cutt (7-1), 5. Loyal (22-1), 2. Mrs Cutt (7-1), 3. Mrs Bill Beach (22-1), 4. Greville (20-1), 5. Lucy North (15-2), 34. Run.

3.20: 1. BONITA (5-2), 2. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 3. Mrs Bill Beach (5-2), 4. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 5. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 6. Off Course (5-1), 7. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 8. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 9. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 10. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 11. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 12. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 13. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 14. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 15. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 16. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 17. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 18. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 19. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 20. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 21. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 22. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 23. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 24. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 25. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 26. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 27. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 28. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 29. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 30. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 31. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 32. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 33. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 34. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 35. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 36. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 37. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 38. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 39. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 40. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 41. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 42. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 43. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 44. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 45. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 46. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 47. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 48. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 49. Mrs Cutt (5-1), 50. 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University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Notice to Members of the University
The Vice-Chancellor

The Senate in consultation with the Court has established a Committee to consider and make recommendations on the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor from 1 September 1985 in succession to Professor Randolph Quirk who has indicated his resolve to retire on completion of his four year period of office as Vice-Chancellor on 31 August 1985 when he will have reached normal retirement age.

Under the Statutes of the University the Vice-Chancellor is the academic and administrative head of the University and will normally be chosen from among the members of the University. The Vice-Chancellor will be appointed for a period of between two and four years and will be eligible for re-appointment for one further period not exceeding four years.

The Committee invites members of the University who may wish to suggest a name or names for consideration (particularly of members of the University) to write in confidence by Monday 22 October 1984 to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr P Taylor, Clerk of the Senate, Senate House, Malet Street, WC1E 7HU. Communications should be marked "Personal".

NUFFIELD COLLEGE OXFORD OX1 1NF
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for research fellowships to undertake research in the following fields: Economic, Social or Political History, Industrial Relations, Management Studies, Political, Social Administration, International and Public Law. To be eligible applicants must be in the early stages of their academic careers. The Fellowships will be for two years only. Particulars and forms from the Admissions Secretary, Applications by 10 November 1984.

GIRTON COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships tenable from 1 October 1985 for three years, one for research in the sciences and one for research in the arts. The Fellowships are open to men and women graduates of any university. Candidates for Research Fellowships in an arts subject must be below the age of 32 years.

The duration of the Fellowships will be three years. From 1 October 1985 we spend for a person who has not completed a PhD £4,500 per annum for a person with a PhD, £5,800 per annum rising by two increments to £9,000 per annum. Financial support from other sources may be taken into account.

Fellowships are pensionable under US. If the Research Fellow is married, a child allowance of £250 per annum for the first child is made. Additional allowances will, if any, be paid to cover the cost of up to six hours per week. Residence is provided, if required, and common (ie, meals) are free of charge.

Applications on a form which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge, CB3 0JL, must be returned to the Secretary by 3 November 1984. A statement of approximately 1,000 words outlining the work candidate wish to submit in support of their applications and a brief curriculum vitae, if desired, will be required at the same time as the application is returned. An applicant for a scientific Research Fellowship, in addition should submit a short resume of further research for an informed layman.

The application is short-listed before it is sent to a suitable work in support of the application. "These will be increased by the cost of living increase allowed to University teaching officers.

UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF
SWANSEA**Lecturers**

Applications are invited for two posts in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering. Applications for one of the posts will be expected to have research interests in microprocessors and applications, and for the other post will be expected to have research interests related to other established activities in the department.

The appointments will consist of a fixed term contract that can be arranged and will be on the scale £7,190 - £14,125 per annum, plus USS/USDP benefits. One of these posts, which will be for a fixed term of five years, will be at the lower of the scale.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, University of Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which they should be returned by Friday, 2 November, 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY
OF SHEFFIELD**DIRECTOR OF**
THE COMMERCIAL AND
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU

Minimum £1,275 p.a.

Applications are invited for the Director of the Commercial and Industrial Development Bureau, which oversees the University's exploitation of its intellectual property and its products for the benefit of British industry.

Applicants should have had wide experience in business, industry and commerce and should possess a high level of entrepreneurial and management ability.

Initial salary will be up to £5,275 p.a. with a potential progression range, minimum £2,275 p.a.

Further particulars may be obtained by telephoning Professor J. Davies (0742-263771) or Dr W. D. Morgan (0742-263688, ext 2211). Applications for one of these posts may be submitted to Professor J. Davies, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
CHAIR OF TISSUE
PATHOLOGY TENABLE AT
GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Senate invites applications for the Chair of Tissue Pathology at the modern and spacious Medical School. The Chair will be a major contribution to developing his or her own field of research, and to the research in the field of tissue pathology. The chair will be expected to maintain a high level of undergraduate teaching in general pathology, and will have the option of having a service commitment.

The Department is housed in spacious modern buildings and the re-opening of the Medical School will be completed later this year.

Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 14 November 1984.

BEDFORD COLLEGE
AND
ROYAL HOLLOWAY
COLLEGE

(University of London)
REGENTS' PARK AND EUSTON
LECTURESHIP IN
SOCIAL
POLICY

Applications are invited for the above lectureship in the Faculty of Social Policy and Social Sciences. Preference will be given in conjunction with special interests in the economics of the welfare state.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 15 November 1984.

THE TIMES MONDAY OCTOBER 8 1984

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Wholesome prospects**Sally Hesmondhalgh**
on work in the
health food industry

At a time when newspapers daily lament shrinking industries and lost jobs, it is heartening for young job seekers to learn of one business sector which is actually expanding, with continued growth forecast up to the end of this century.

In the last five years the market for health foods – everything from breakfast muesli to vitamin supplements and herbal teas – has doubled in size. What opportunity does this booming industry offer to the young person starting out on a career?

Starting work as a counter assistant no longer means a lifetime behind the scales, because health food is becoming big business both in Britain and America. As the public has become more conscious of the need to stay fit by eating less refined foods, large firms have sprung up to supply the demand. It is now possible to trace a path up to senior management level, and in the last two years, formal training has become available to help the aspiring ascend the career ladder.

Britain's biggest company in this field is Booker Health Foods, which owns publishing and retail firms. One part of the group, Brewsters, is now the largest wholesaler in Europe. Mr Colin Topliff is trade development director of Booker Health Foods. What future can his company offer a young entrant?

There are many opportunities for young people. In the late 1970s I forecast that the market would have doubled by 1985, and people thought I was wrong. But in that time it has gone from £80 million to £160 million, and by 1990 I believe there will be substantially more growth.

"At present there are about 1,400 specialist health food shops. Consumer interest is growing, and by 1990 there could be as many as 1,800 to 2,000 outlets, providing there is careful development so as not to saturate the market."

**Learning all about
the products**

The Booker group has its own retail operation, Holland & Barrett, which directly owns 160 stores, and is setting up more under franchise. Mr Ian Taylor, Holland & Barrett's personnel manager, explained how staff are trained. Staff begin as sales assistants, and go through a training course to learn

"We have product knowledge books, and it takes them up to six months through the questions and answers training in the shop, said Mr Taylor. "For managers we have a timetable training programme taking six to 13 weeks, also in branch. Then for the more experienced manager there is a five-day course in management development."

How attractive is the company to a young entrant with eyes fixed on management? "Because we are in a growth market we do have very good opportunities for people to take responsibility at a very early stage. Some of our managers are only in their early 20s", he said.

Mr Ivor Vale now runs a flourishing health food shop and restaurant, and customers in the county town of Hereford queue up to buy his salads and wholesome pastry quiches. But only 12 years ago, then in his mid-forties, Mr Vale was employed in a completely different job, as transport manager with a local poultry firm.

His career change was precipitated when an empty shop caught his eye as he enjoyed a Sunday walk. He knew little about health foods, although he enjoyed sampling them from a shop in another town. "I liked the atmosphere, the smell of the place," he said.

Looking at the empty shop, formerly part of a large ironmongery, he thought it would make an ideal health food shop. "I rang the estate agents next morning," said Mr Vale. "They wanted £6,000, but the shop needed a lot of work on it, and I offered £4,000, not expecting any success. I was very surprised to get a reply saying 'Yes'."

He and his wife raised the money by taking out a second mortgage on their home, and borrowing from a bank. The ironmongery company helped, allowing him to retain part of the shop.

"Only that I did not do it earlier. I am very happy. For my first six months as a full-time shopkeeper I found it strange, but I love the life now. I would recommend it to anyone."

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the purchase price for a year, to allow him to buy stock.

To keep costs down, he did all the repair work and fitting himself. He remained in his job, taking two weeks leave to complete the decorations of the shop, and to assist his wife, who had given up her job to run it, with the first week of trading.

For nine months he kept his permanent job, spending every spare minute in the shop. Then his employers wanted to change their transport operation, and he felt the time had come to leave.

Trade has not reached a level which would support him, his wife and a part-time employee, so Mr Vale spent some time driving a taxi and selling fire extinguishers.

"Sales in the shop started to climb rapidly. I was fortunate in the greater interest being shown to nutrition and health, and I found sales were related to the extra time I had to talk to customers and find out more about what we should stock."

Gradually I let go the agency selling and the taxi work, feeling if I could have more time to the shop I could increase sales even further."

Moving shop – in

one weekend

Then the local council condemned two cottages at the rear of his shop. This was the spur he needed to take on further expansion. He renovated the cottages to make a small salad bar, serving 20 people.

"Right from the beginning it was busy, and sales in the shop increased as well. Within 12 months we were searching for more room."

At this time the remainder of the ironmongery premises, just down the street, became available. Doubting if he could afford it, Mr Vale saw the larger shop and made a "tongue-in-cheek offer". It was promptly accepted.

He and his wife sold their homes to the new mortgage, and their existing shop was also sold at a profit. They prepared to move.

"We did not close at all. When we finished trading on Saturday night an army of my staff and friends unloaded the shelves onto trolleys and moved them up the road.

I had done a lot of publicity beforehand, and we got off to a very good start when we opened on Monday morning. We now had a restaurant seating 100 people, but within 12 months we were once again struggling to find more seating space."

Mr Vale has since bought the inn next door, converted it and enlarged his restaurant. He opened the first floor as a gift shop, sells craft work and paintings by local artists, and even now has some space to find a use for.

He works around 15 hours a day, and is often behind the counter or on the till. Has any regrets?

"Only that I did not do it earlier. I am very happy. For my first six months as a full-time shopkeeper I found it strange, but I love the life now. I would recommend it to anyone."

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Runcie on the shift from consensus to confrontation

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, in this interview with Clifford Longley our Religious Affairs Correspondent, speaks of the damaging crisis the nation faces from the miners' strike, violence, and economic policies that result in despair and hopelessness. And he gives warning of the danger of increasingly authoritarian government, and of wounds that will take generations to heal.

Q: Do you, as a church leader, see as harmful the objectives being pursued by the Government in its economic and industrial policy?

A: I believe archbishops should stick to principles, deal with attitudes, issue warnings, encourage questions, stimulate thought. Economic growth, better living standards, higher pay for those in employment, the recovery of national pride are all self-evidently worth aiming at; but if the human consequences of such aims mean unemployment on an unprecedented scale, poverty, bureaucracy, despair about the future of some communities, inequitable sharing of the sacrifice called for, then the objectives must be called in question.

The undoubted increase in the general living standard of the majority of the country is taking place at a time when the number of young unemployed, and the sense of helplessness about future plans for communities, are becoming really acute. This of course means that you are faced with the question of how you achieve efficiency in order to make us competitive in the world markets, which is a justifiable aim of a government.

How do you achieve these objectives without losing the mutual respect which you need in society, in order to achieve the efficiency? It is the efficiency versus compassion argument. Now that is the stage where I am at, asking serious questions about justifiable aims, undoubted achievements of social betterment, at the expense of real breakdowns in human relations and a sense of common purpose and hope.

Q: What is the real nature of the present crisis in the nation?

A: I think there is a crisis which springs from fear, puzzlement and deep changes taking place in our society. There seems to be a movement from consensus to confrontation and also a growing scale of confrontation, with the involvement of police and pickets on a national scale. Also there is the insolubility of the problem, the questions of efficiency versus humanity, how can you support more compassion without damaging efficiency and how can you achieve efficiency without losing mutual respect? And then there are the long-term problems of the unemployed, especially the young unemployed. How long can we wait for jam for tomorrow?

It is being suggested that if you get an economic improvement this will create more jobs. What sort of prospects are there in the new world of automation and productivity, what changes in education? People feel that nothing is happening about all these things, and they are aware that we are entering a new sort of revolution comparable to the industrial revolution in the last century. This leads to

the sort of polarization I spoke of before, because people wonder: are some going to suffer more than others?

Now there is also I believe anxiety of another sort: on you might say the other side, the anxiety of those who feel that institutions built up painfully and with great sacrifice over the years are under threat: democratic procedures, police forces, the judiciary, and unions. Trust in these things has given this country among developed nations internal peace and security for really an unparalleled period in history and I think those who defend these feel that here is a minority making intransigent demands and denouncing all opposition as political, and rallying forces in a demagogic sort of way.

'Often difficult to get at the truth'

Q: You see that there is truth in both positions?

A: Yes I do, but I'm glad you mentioned the word truth, because one of the reasons why there is a sort of jitteriness in the atmosphere, and a jumpiness, is that it is often difficult to get at the truth in these matters. It is sometimes said that truth is the first casualty of war. I'm not suggesting there is a war, but there is a difficulty in discovering the truth in all these sorts of question which are raised about investment, about pits, about what is on the board at the negotiations, about violence, about real poverty. There are all these people who say there is no need for real poverty, but in fact I've certainly seen in a limited experience, areas where there are conditions which in our sort of society are glaringly unfair and where there is increasingly real hardship.

Q: Would you expand on your remark (quoted in *The Times*, September 28) that "people will wake up to the fact that this is no longer a decent society"?

A: It was a statement of hope, although

I do recognize the corrosive effects of anger, fear, and the sense of injustice, that damage our nation, and I recognize that there is now so much violence around in society that it also

is

going to damage our nation if it is allowed to persist and spread like a cancer. I believe that people one day will wake up and see that that is not a decent sort of society in which to live, I have confidence in the fundamental decency of the majority of our people, much of which I believe springs from our religious heritage. Now, they are not keen on ideologies or complicated analyses of our problems. Given the facts they will accept the urgency of the remedy and you can see this sort of spirit from the particular strength of voluntary effort at every level of our society. It is one of the things of which the country has some reason to be

pride.

A: It is important to condemn violence. May I quote the Pope? He said: "I pray that violence may never be given the distinction of unavoidable logic or necessary retaliation." It is partly people getting caught up in situations where they would never act this way in one-to-one relations. I have seen the effects of violence in communities in the pit areas, communities which have no history of criminal violence. There is a sense of powerlessness. There is a sense of powerlessness when you have forces of people who don't belong to the community, mass policing, mass picketing, and somehow things happen that never normally happen. I was particularly struck by the good relations which existed between the local police and the different groups I met in the mining communities, compared with the sort of things being said about violence on the picket lines.

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passing traffic, or slashing people's tyres so that they have accidents, and to see miners and police brawling, to see this kind of violence adds to the way in which people are desensitized. All that has been said before but it needs to be said and again. It is part of a national problem, which is not unrelated to hooliganism on football terraces, and violence in playgrounds.

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